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STATE CONVENTIONS.

Class-Conscious Tickets and Utterances in Ohio, California and Connecticut.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O.—On the 30th of last month the Socialist Labor party held its State Convention in this city and put up the following ticket:

For Secretary of State:
JOHN F. FLYNN,
of Canton.

For Justice of Supreme Court:
DANIEL W. WALLACE,
of Hollister.

For Clerk of Supreme Court:
FREDERICK PANDORF,
of Cincinnati.

For Dairy Food Commissioner:
ELMER E. APPLEGARTH,
of Maynard.

For Board of Public Works:
THOMAS F. SMITH,
of Zoar Station.

THE WAR.

The matter of the war came up for consideration. The following declaration was adopted as the attitude of the party on the existing clash of arms:

"While condemning the inhuman treatment of the Cubans by the Spanish ruling class and its butcher Weyler, and desiring most earnestly the real freedom of Cuba, economic as well as political, we point to the atrocities of the capitalist class of America and its butchers, like Martin, who at Hazleton tore the Stars and Stripes out of the hands of unarmed, innocent workers, trampled it in the dust, murdered the workers in cold blood, and escaped unpunished at the hands of capitalist officials.

"We hold, therefore, that there can be no real freedom, whether in the United States, Cuba or elsewhere, until the working class wrests the powers of government from the capitalist class and administers them in the interests of the whole people."

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 3.—The State Convention of the S. L. P. of this State met in this city on the 29th of last month and nominated the below complete State ticket:

For Governor:
JOB HARRIMAN,
of Los Angeles.

For Lieutenant-Governor:
JAMES ANDREW,
of Berkley.

Besides Emil Liess, of San Francisco, for Secretary of State; Jane A. Roulston, of San Francisco for Public Instructor; John Robertson, of Cotati, for Comptroller; George Smith, of Oakland, for Surveyor General; Le Mark D. Biddle, of Los Angeles, for Clerk of Supreme Court; A. F. Strath-Hamilton, of San Francisco, for Attorney General; A. Conti, of San Francisco, for Superintendent of State Printing, and E. M. Dewey, of Tulare, for State Treasurer.

The following timely declarations were adopted:

ON THE WAR.

The Socialist Labor party of California, in convention assembled, views with admiration the ardent spirit of humanity which has impelled the workingmen of this country to volunteer their lives and services to politically emancipate the suffering Cubans from the barbarous expression of the Kingdom of Spain. We extend the sympathy of American workingmen to the oppressed Cubans and to Spanish workers who are trying to overthrow the hateful despotism which is destroying them.

Fellow workers—the capitalist class, which is the enemy of the oppressed Cubans and Spanish workingmen, is also our enemy. The capitalist class show by their actions in the present war their real spirit; while professing great love for this country, they charge exorbitant rates for transportation and supplies, feed our soldiers of unfit and unsufficient food, while the capitalists themselves enjoy their ill-gotten gains at a safe distance from the enemy.

We recognize that the patriotism of the workers is enthusiasm for humanity, while the patriotism of the capitalists is enthusiasm for profits. We heartily commend the self-sacrifice of the former and condemn the self-seeking of the latter. Profit and not service is the measure of capitalistic patriotism.

We therefore call upon the workingmen of this country to be true to their own interests and those of their wives and children, and turn a deaf ear to the capitalist class, who rob them economically all the year round as a reward for political support on election day; and

Whereas, The life of a poor man is as dear to him as is the life of a rich man to him, and more necessary to the support of his wife and children; and

Whereas, An overwhelming majority of those who have volunteered to serve as private soldiers in the United States army in the war with Spain have come from the ranks of the wage-working, non-property owning class, we demand that in case conscription becomes necessary to keep the army up to a war standard that the conscripts be drawn from the ranks of the property-owners, the percentage of men to be drawn from each class of property owners, graded according to the wealth possessed by the individual of the class, shall be in proportion to the total percentage of the national wealth possessed by that class;

We further demand that no man conscripted shall be allowed to purchase a substitute to take his place in the ranks of the army.

ON BELLAMY'S DEATH.

Whereas, In the death of Edward Bellamy the cause of human progress has suffered the loss of a great and good friend; and

Whereas, The Socialists of the State of California, represented by the Socialist Labor party, desire to testify to the respect and honor with which we regard the memory of this philanthropist and author;

Resolved, That we tender to his widow and children our sincere sympathy, and assure them that the high ideals and glorious aspirations which he has implanted in the minds of oppressed and down-trodden millions, will ever remain an enduring and living monument to his loving heart and his noble life.

ON GENERAL AND LOCAL ISSUES.

While the means of producing and distributing wealth are in the possession of private capitalists, the condition of the wage-working masses will not be materially improved by a gold standard or a bi-metallic standard, or by any other money standard that might be adopted.

We denounce the present tramp law of California as an infamous and criminal measure, furnishing a pecuniary harvest to a lot of political barnacles known as constables and justices of the peace, at the cost of great injustice to every worker in search of work, and we demand the repeal of said law.

We demand that no person shall be detained or punished for vagrancy in California until said person, being physically able, shall have refused an offer by the community of a chance to earn a living at wages not less than the average wages of unskilled labor.

CONNECTICUT.

On May 30, the S. L. P. State Convention of Connecticut met in New Haven. It nominated this ticket:

For Governor:
CHAS. STODEL,
of Hartford.

For Lieutenant-Governor:
CHAS. PATRICK,
of New Britain.

Besides Faustin Serrer, of New Haven, for Secretary of State; Chas. Knisell, of Danbury, for Treasurer; and Thos. Steigerwald, of Bridgeport, for Comptroller.

The following important declarations were made:

ON THE WAR.

Whereas, A state of war now exists between this country and Spain, in which large numbers of wage workers will be killed and maimed;

Therefore, We call the attention of the American wage-worker to the fact that no matter which country wins, neither the condition of the wage-workers of Cuba or America will be improved by reason of the fact that they will still be dependent upon the capitalistic class for a chance to earn a living, and that by and through its ownership of the means whereby wealth is produced, the wage-workers are compelled to sell their labor power as so much merchandise, which labor power is ever cheapened and underbid by improved machinery and methods of production and distribution; hence, there exists but one war which affects the wage-worker, and that is the world-wide class war between the proletariat and the capitalist class; in proof thereof we call your attention to the fact that the treatment of the miners at Hazleton, Pa., was no better than that accorded to the Cubans by General Weyler, hence we reassert the solidarity of the workers of the world, irrespective of creed, color or race, and therefore we call upon the American proletarian to join his party, the Socialist Labor party, and thus abolish the capitalist system and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth, in which we shall all have peace and plenty.

ON THE PEOPLE.

That this convention endorse the course pursued by THE PEOPLE toward the Social Democracy and labor fakirs.

ON THE S. T. & L. A.

That the delegates at this convention endorse the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, and recommend to all sections in the State to wherever practical organize local alliances of the same as a means of strengthening the party, but where no S. T. & L. A. exists, that the members of the party join the respective unions of their craft, and there agitate for Socialism, and use all means within their power to induce them to draw out of pure and simpledom and join the S. T. & L. A.

ON THE EVENTS IN ITALY.

The delegates of this convention denounce the diabolical acts of legalized murder perpetrated upon the famished proletariat of Italy to the number of 30,000 by the military henchmen of her capitalist class; and we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved families and friends of those who were murdered for demanding bread. We hope that this sacrifice will bind together the proletariat of Italy in their own class interests, and thus enable them, by adopting the principles and tactics of International Socialism, to abolish forever the cause of their suffering and degradation, viz., the private ownership of the means of wealth production.

IN ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, June 6.—The Sections located in Jefferson County held a convention at Bricklayers' Hall on June 1. Owing to the limited amount of material of office-holding type, we were unable to do more than make nominations for State representatives.

Let the older districts look well for their colors. The Socialist vote for this district promises to eclipse our most sanguine expectations.

Outsiders report the greatest amount of dissatisfaction with "the powers that be," and this is so general, and our aggressive work so effective, that some insist that the Socialist vote for the county will reach 3,000. We will be well satisfied if we poll 1,000.

Conditions are such that 3,000 is possible if events pursue the course they generally do.

"Ten cents per pound on tea." This is one of the taxes imposed in the Senate by the war revenue bill. Looked at superficially, the item seems uninteresting; looked at more closely it develops and blossoms like a veritable "Rosa Multifolia."

How did the tax get there?

It was suggested and backed by the importers of tea!

"No," we hear the unbelieving Thomases say, "that can't be; importers are patriotically free traders; their country, i. e., their pockets, can thrive better with a low than with a high tariff, and with no tariff better than with one; the lower the tariff the better able are they to import and to sell; they surely can't favor a duty on the goods they deal in; least of all suggest such a duty."

Well, it is so all the same; and the significance of the incident lies in the correctness of the theory of the doubting Thomases above quoted: Importers are not likely to favor, much less suggest a duty on their importations. How then come they to favor such a duty now? Is it an evidence of patriotism, shining bright by reason of its exception? What is the matter with them?

With whom?

With these tea importers.

The matter with them is that they are no importers at all. They deal in "tea" (quotation marks); and that theoretically must be imported. But their "tea" is not. It is one of the "sophistications" of the market. Their "tea" is raised right here.

To make a long story short, our tea dealers have quickly "hitched their cars to the stars." There is a war on. It is to be utilized for all that it is worth. A duty on imported tea will make imported tea dearer, and thus the bogus article will have readier sales.

Can there be anything more clever than to be "patriotic" at others' expense?

Bravo, "importers of tea"! Don't let the railroad magnates and money lenders get ahead of ye! Here is a war; here is your chance; take it!

The election in Oregon last Monday must have sent a chill through the ranks of the silver mine barons. The gold standard ticket swept the State with majorities greatly in excess of those of '96. The combined silver forces were routed everywhere.

The middle class, it is once more proved, is but a broken reed to lean on. Capitalist interests, like those of the silver mine barons, will have to chaffer among themselves for slices of the hide of the workers. To imagine they can intimidate their confreres with revolutionary talk and with the wooden cannon of the middle class is folly.

The most important battle of the war fought so far, was not fought either at Manilla or Santiago; it was fought at the hustings in Oregon. One of the causes for hurling the country into a war, having thus subsided, it is to be hoped the war may come to a speedy end.

Last Tuesday the first primary elections were held in the Greater New York under the new primary law. The result confirms the justice of the Socialist claim, advanced during the debate on the bill, that its ostensible purpose was to break the "Platt Machine." The Mugwumps were routed last Tuesday as they never were before; and the tricks that they complain were practised upon them were at all points similar to those which, in their unsophisticated minds, their new law would do away with.

These gentlemen will now learn the truth of our words: "There is no such thing as legislating political activity into a politically slothful class." They better get a new law passed bringing the primary ballot box alongside of their beds and bath-tubs. Only that will give them a chance.

Last week has been an all around "fool-killers" week.

In Oregon, the fools, who did not realize that the silver capitalists are no better than their gold doubles, are given a wetting.

Here in New York, the "reform" Republican capitalists get soaked by Tom Platt in strict accordance with the wondrous primary law.

And in Pennsylvania, Mat Quay's machine works with a precision never known before at the State Convention, despite Wanamaker's "75 speeches" and the revolt of "the decent elements in the State."

The 10 cents on a pound tax on tea was proposed by a "South Carolina Senator." In the absence of the Congressional Record we can't tell who that Senator was. When the Record arrives we shall know. In the meantime two questions arise:

First—Who was that Senator?

Second—Is South Carolina raising "tea," and if so, does that Senator have a hand in that industry?

JEAN JAURES'

Post Election Words to Paris Workingmen.

DRILL FOR THE REVOLUTION.

A Lucid Review of the Situation in France, as Manifested by the Election Returns—Instructive Experience that Should Guide Tactics Here too—A State of Things that May be of Decisive Importance in the Threatening International Complications—The Coalition Forces of the Capitalist Class can not Hold Together—No One to be Trusted Who does not un-Qualifiedly Stand on the Revolutionary Platform.

Workingmen of Paris:—

What the next Chamber of Deputies will be no one can tell. The opposing forces—the ministerial party and the anti-ministerial party—seem to be about equal in numbers; and besides this general confusion there is a good deal of individual uncertainty and ambiguity among many of the elected. A number of the Radicals, for example, have made democratic pledges on the question of taxation, and these pledges may lead them quickly to a determined struggle against social reaction. But at the same time they have made such miserable concessions to retrograde Chauvinism and scurrilous anti-Semitism that they can become in the hands of Deroulede and Drumont the dishonorable instruments of military and clerical reaction. Will they go toward the Social Republic? or will they go toward Cesarism? As yet they do not know themselves; and perhaps, as a just punishment for all the weaknesses and treasons of the campaign, the little Nationalist and Boulangist group will be, to the disgrace of the Chamber, the arbiters of its politics.

Above this confusion and this uncertainty, the Socialist party can and ought to play a grand role. Its strength in the Chamber and throughout the country has largely increased. If it has lost for a time a few of its strong districts, it has, on the other hand, gained a large extent of territory. Its representatives have increased in number, and they will speak in the name of one million citizens, of one million proletarians who have at last revolted against an ungrateful society.

When we say that Socialism has today four hundred thousand more votes than it had in 1893 we do not say enough. It is necessary to take into consideration the altogether different conditions of the struggle to-day compared with that of five years ago. In 1893 all the parties of the bourgeois republic, including those of Opportunism and Radicalism, were decomposed by the Panama scandal. The Reactionists, hoping to turn to their profit the disgust of the people, joyfully watched the shipwreck, and even aided it. Far from forming an alliance with the Radicals and the Opportunists against Socialism, they saw in Socialism a disorganizing force that might give them the power of government, and, consequently, they made no fight against it. The Revisionists and the Boulangists, utterly disabled since the downfall of Boulanger, sought revenge in throwing their strength to the followers of revolutionary Socialism.

Thus, although the Socialist party from the very first spoke through its representatives, through Vaillant, through Guesde, through Allemane, and loudly affirmed its Collectivist or Communist principles, it did not find itself confronted with the combined and compact resistance of all the conservative forces, and it dragged behind it, by the side of its solid battalions of the revolutionary proletariat, allies on whom it looked with suspicion and camp followers in whom it placed no dependence.

To-day everything is changed. By the vigor of its action, by the stability of its principles, the Socialist party has sent fear to the very heart of the old parties of conservatism and reaction. The Opportunists and the Reactionists were thoroughly coalesced against us. The Boulangists, frightened by the dangerous distinctness of the party's attitude, were on the lookout for occasions and pretexts to separate themselves from it. When we signed the peremptory manifesto against President Perier, the Revisionists began to complain of our "violence." There were many protests from them, and at that time the secession began. Later, when Millerand, at the Saint-Mandé banquet, explained in the most circumspect terms the essential principles of the Socialist party—the substitution of social property for capitalist property and an international union of all proletarians—the Revisionists refused their adhesion. They did not wish openly to declare war against bourgeois society. From that day they placed themselves outside of the forces working for Socialism; they hung about the margin and waited for the first opportunity to retire to the dubious regions of Cesarism.

The Dreyfus affair gave them the pretext. When the intoxication of the Franco-Russian fetes, so reactionary and so deceptive, and the skillful exploitation of anti-Semitism had bewildered many of the working class and small tradesmen, the Boulangists decided to openly fight Socialism. They began it by crying venality and treason against all those who did not bow down before the infallibility of court martials and the majesty of the army officers; and they prostrated themselves before Esterhazy, who was guarded by the Jesuits and the generals of Boulanger's coup d'etat. Against Valliant, against Chauvière, against Gerault-Richard, against Lavy, against all those who defended revolutionary traditions—they became the accomplices of the worst reaction. Knowing that the Clericals, if they dared run openly, would be overwhelmingly defeated, they gave to Clericalism the cloak it required, and publicly made themselves sponsor for the candidates of the Church.

It was for these reasons that this year the Socialist party, finding in front of it a coalition of all the forces of capitalist society, and betrayed by the Revisionists, who had gone over to the Clericals, could not occupy all the territory it had planned to. But its victory, although less comprehensive, is more decisive and sure. This time, it is a united army that marches with it. This time, it is for the Social Revolution that the proletariat has begun its movement. This time, in spite of all the coalitions and in spite of all the treachery, ONE MILLION of workingmen have asserted their strength and their belief. There is to be no more ambiguity and no more mingling with the enemy. It is Socialism, and Socialism alone, that is fighting the other combined forces of society, and Socialism in spite of everything will continue to grow.

Consequently the Socialists of Paris, when they learned on the 8th of May, and again on the 22d, of a number of grievous defeats, did not experience one moment of discouragement. They were in rage against those who had perfidiously worked for the enemy, and never, so long as time lasts, will those traitors be pardoned, no matter what happens. Everything is over between them. But there was also a high degree of confidence, for the proletariat is animated by a courage that knows nothing but cheerfulness. Yes, in spite of a few reverses and a few wounds, Socialism is on the march. The strength of the working class and the peasants is growing, and Paris, still conscious of the revolutionary function it has to perform, is proud of the great Socialist task which, in common with the working class of France, it is its duty to accomplish.

It is not a question of throwing to the ground a royal or an imperial throne. That was the glorious, but relatively easy, task of the past. It is not a question of rushing blindly into Boulangist adventures. Nor is it a question of a quarrel with an ephemeral ministry.

No.

It is society entire that must be changed. It is property that must be transformed. It is capitalism and wage slavery that must be abolished. And to pave the way for this immense work the forces of the proletariat must be organized, the prejudice of the petit bourgeoisie (which is even now in the throws of suicide) must be dispelled, and this military oligarchy, which today is courting favor from all the enemies of the Republic, and which tomorrow will turn its guns upon the Socialist Commonwealth, must be humbled. This is the great and formidable work to which Paris must rise.

Away with the reactionists of every kind and name! Let the Socialist party, without neglecting immediate action wherever it be possible, hold its ideal high up above every other party. Workingmen of Paris, the Nationalists and the Clericals, associated for the business of deception and reaction, have here and there robbed you of victory. From to-day prepare for your revenge by marching straight ahead against all your enemies, declared or masked. It is your economic liberty, your material well-being, and your moral grandeur for which you are battling.

JEAN JAURES.

The elections for the Belgian Chamber of Deputies were held on the 24th of May. As in the case in France, a supplementary election will be held later in all those districts where no candidate received a majority vote.

At the elections held in 1894, the Socialist elected twenty-eight members to the Chamber, and polled 240,200 votes. According to the information sent out by the headquarters of the party in Brussels they have raised their poll this year to 322,000.

Eight Socialists were elected on the first ballot, and they confidently expect to elect twenty-four more at the supplementary election, thus increasing their representation by four.

The muchly promised, and in advance muchly bragged about financial report of the International Cigarmakers' Union is out at last. Reserving for a special article, in which the features of this report will be dealt with minutely, it may be here stated in advance that the report, not only substantiates fully our claim that the fakirs who run the organization have bankrupted it, but that it is unquestionably, hopelessly and fast going, to wreck.

Instead of the "flourishing" financial condition that the organization had been all along claimed to be in during the period that the report was suppressed, it now turns out from the figures that it is worse off than two years ago, when we first uncovered its bankruptcy. Two years ago its deficiency was at least $82,978; now the deficiency is near to $110,000, with a decreased membership at that: instead of the $263,410 its treasury should contain under the constitution to meet its obligations, it now contains only $153,977—a larger deficit than in '96.

Thus flourishes "pure and simpledom."

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

APPEAL

To the Labor Organizations of Pennsylvania.

TURN OVER A NEW LEAF!

With the New Bedford Election Casting its Mighty Shadow Ahead, and the Disastrous Experience of the Strike of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers Casting its Shadow Behind, the Pennsylvania State Convention of the S. L. P. Issues an Appeal to the Organized Labor of the State to Shake off the Shackles of British Pure and Simpledom, and Drop from its Eyes the Skales Clapped there by the "No Politics" Labor Fakir.

The following is the appeal to the labor organizations of Pennsylvania, submitted by a member of the International Typographical Union, Delegate F. W. Long, of Philadelphia, at the Pennsylvania State Convention of the Socialist Labor party, and adopted, and ordered printed and distributed among the trades unions of the State:

"To the Labor Organizations of Pennsylvania:

"Greeting!

"The Socialists of your State, in convention assembled, after the lapse of a year since we last addressed you, once more point out the worthlessness of the pure and simple form of labor organization, and the folly of wasting effort and hard-earned money, in attempting to ameliorate your condition by economic organization alone and abstension from proletarian politics.

"The position we have hitherto held and still maintain, is amply justified by the bitter experience of the past year. The pure and simple form of labor union in America was patterned after the much praised British labor union, thte strongest example of which was the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

"This union, after a most protracted and bitterly contested strike (afterwards developed into a lock-out), has been practically annihilated, although, if the principles of pure and simpledom were sound—having millions of money and practically no non-union element to contend with—they should have been triumphant. Not satisfied with their victory, the employing class is now making every effort to stamp out the last vestige of solidarity among their employees.

"In this country the steady decline of interest in pure and simple labor organization, and the helpless condition of the working class under capitalism, was demonstrated in the acquittal and vindication of the murderous deputies who shot down the strikers at Hazleton, peacefully marching with an American flag at their head.

"Again we ask you to note that the so-called leaders who for years have frantically worked to keep politics out of trades unions, are always in politics themselves—capitalist politics—and that their success therein has been proportioned to their ability in keeping the producing class out of class-conscious politics. The brightest example of this perfidy within the past year has been the case of Terence V. Powderly, who was rewarded for his treason to the working class by being made Commissioner of Immigration. Numerous other instances might be given.

"We therefore ask you to throw off the shackles of pure and simpledom—to repudiate the misleaders who would keep you forever political and economic slaves, and who make merchandise of your vote.

"We direct your attention to a genuine labor organization, a body founded upon the rock of the class struggle—the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, which makes a strike not only against one employer, but against the whole exploiting class; whose blows are directed straight at the heart of the capitalist system with the ballot of the Socialist Labor party.

"We heartily endorse this organization, and ask you to see in it a labor structure that will stand the stress of strike, lockout and panic, defying either the open assault of the capitalist or the secret treason of his spy tool, the labor fakir.

"The State Convention of the Socialist Labor party."

The Praetorian Guards in the Senate, casting dice and quarreling over the vestment of crucified Labor, have compounded their differences and come to an agreement.

The silver Praetorians, who objected to "bonding the nation to the gold bugs," abondoned their objections and voted for what they had been condemning.

The gold Praetorians, who objected to any further "depreciation" of our money, abandoned their objections and voted for the coinage of more silver that they have been objecting to.

Thus each having got his slice the two have patriotically made up, and are hollering for war—at a safe distance therefrom.

The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns a few weeks ago, has determined the National Executive Committee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Company, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 100 copies, $2.50.

THE PEOPLE.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY

Our whole social fabric is one vast Babel of interests, in which true charity, and morality, and brotherly love, have no existence. The hand of every man is more or less raised against every other man—the interest of every class is opposed to the interest of every other class—; and all other interests are in opposition and hostility to the interest of the workingman.

J. F. Bray.

DISHONORING THEMSELVES.

The election of Paul Deschanel, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, recalls a recent incident in which he figured, and that contributes its share to the understanding of what any nation may expect for its honor from its capitalist élite rulers.

A strike being on, and the Social Question having thus thrust itself into the French Chamber, an extensive debate ensued between the upholders of the present "order" and the stalwart band of Socialist Deputies, the vanguard of actual civilization. The capitalist spokesmen of all shades had been bowled down like nine-pins by the Socialists, and the floor was strewn with the shreds of the capitalist arguments, when Mr. Deschanel rose and interjected this typical exclamation:

"I protest against these Collectivist doctrines. They are an insult to our reason and our national pride, turning up here in German livery. It looks as though, after having conquered our provinces, Germany meant to subjugate our spirit."

The love of freedom has no nationality; noble aspirations have their birth-place in the human heart; wherever the race exists there will be found the sense of right, the contempt of wrong, and the strife for an upward march. Socialism is the highest ideal of the race. It embraces all the treasures of mind and heart. Silly indeed were it for any nation to claim Socialism as its own peculiar product: but silly though such a claim would be, it could claim for itself the extenuation of patriotic affection, only carried to an excess. But what shall one think of that "patriot" who would deliberately deny to his own country the mental and moral fitness for Socialist conception, and award the glory exclusively to another?

That is what Mr. Deschanel did for France; that is what his counterparts are doing in all other countries: they are befouling their own nest.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

It is about time that our American plutocratic papers stop giving their opinions about French elections, particularly with regard to the Socialist vote. Each of these succeeding opinions is more ridiculous than the previous one, and is forthwith exposed to laughter by the events. Five years ago, for instance, at the general election, "the Socialists are crushed" ran through the press: whereupon a President and three cabinets were in prompt succession crushed by the Socialists. Now, another general election takes place, whereat we are in short order informed again that the Socialists are crushed and the "Conservative Government," the "Conservative Republicans," the law and order brigade, has won an overwhelming victory: Whereupon the new Chamber meets with the "crushed" Socialists in larger force than before, and the "triumphant" Government with such an unprecedentedly small working majority that it elects its President of the Chamber, Paul Deschannel, by the skin of the teeth—a bare majority of 10.

A series of Ministerial defeats for the "triumphant victors" is now at hand.

The Indianapolis, Ind., "Deutsch-Amerikanische Buchdrucker-Zeitung," a trade paper that still is controlled, on the whole, by the spirit of "pure and simpledom," and whose editor, as a consequence, is pursued by the bare thought of the Socialist Labor party very much as a mouse may be imagined to be pursued by the thought of the cat that is camping on its trail, accomplishes the following passage:

"The better and more enlightened members of the S. L. P. will finally cleanse the Temple, and throw out the unclean and harmful elements; THEREUPON THE TIME WILL COME WHEN THERE WILL BE NO MORE S. L. P." (!!!)—Correct!

It certainly must be a great gratification to the S. L. P. to perceive the intellectual bankruptcy that typifies all its enemies, without a single exception. How hopelessly bankrupt must not be that mind that, while it tries to make appear that its fight is not with the party, and that it loves the party, but only fights the party's "unclean and harmful elements," so completely gives itself away as to admit that the result of the "cleansing" and "throwing out" which it advocates will be the vanishing of the party itself!

We have yet to hear of the enemy of the S. L. P., whatever the mask he bears, who is capable of opening his mouth without forthwith putting his foot into it.

For some mysterious reason, Gorman, the Senator from Maryland, tacked on the war revenue bill an amendment to lay a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the gross annual receipts of railroads. Thereupon the New York "Evening Post" condemns the proposition as "barbarous severity" towards the railroads.

These roads may violate the automatic coupler law, they may destroy the life and limbs of the employés,—all that is proper, reasonable and humane. It is also proper, reasonable and humane for these roads to extort from the Government exhorbitant fares for the transportation of soldiers. But to expect that these same roads pay a fraction of one per cent. on the blood-money they collect, that is "barbarous."

But is not the "Evening Post" the property of just these railroads, and is it not a prescriber of the rifle diet for the workingmen?

The Duluth, Minn., "Labor World" has taken the referendem malaria in an aggravated form. It says:

"Socialists and Single Taxers and all the rest can push their projects as best they may, but all can better hope for success with direct legislation. It is the one article of faith on which all agree and the one that can be first adopted by the agreement of all."

The most aggravated form of the malarial fever known as the "Referendum" fever is "Direct Legislation." It is an aggravated form of the disease because the referendum is, at least, theoretically possible to-day, and would fall through only on account of the present complicated legislation that capitalist society requires; under Socialism it could be of easy and beneficent application. But Direct Legislation is wholly inapplicable, now or hereafter. Direct Legislation is possible only in primitive society. There the system of production is such that small commonwealths are possible. The moment, however, the system of production develops and is more fruitful, co-operation sets in upon an ever larger scale; this development sweeps away in its course the small, independent commonwealths, and, with them Direct Legislation goes overboard. The largeness of the number of people who become co-operators, and thereby interdependent, precludes the possibility of their meeting in "Committee of the Whole" and exercising Direct Legislation. From that moment on the Representative System, or the System of Indirect Legislation, springs up, and its roots lie in the ruins of Direct Legislation—irretrievably ruined.

What a shocking amount of phrases and terms are being bandied about without a consciousness of what they mean, as the "Labor World" does with cool assurance, and thereby increases confusion!

It seems more than probable that the accounts given by Jane Grey Swisshelm of the sufferings of our troops during the Rebellion, owing to the conceit and incompetence of our officials, are to have their parallels during this war with Spain. In "Harper's Weekly," Poultney Bigelow gives a detailed account of the sufferings of our troops in the military camp at Tampa. He says:

"They are tortured by being made to wear winter uniforms in the heat of Florida; are given only the most unseasonable food to eat; have no opportunities to bathe; and are wasting their strength in drilling raw recruits, who are unloaded upon them to be licked into shape in the most trying climate. In no army of Europe, not even in Spain, have I seen troops so badly treated through the incompetence of staff officers, who to-day are strutting about in new uniforms when they ought to be whistled out of camp as frauds."

Yet who doubts that these frauds will not be pluming themselves with the heroism of Hobson and his companions in the roadstead of Santiago de Cuba;—just as their counterparts, the scions of capitalist firms, plumed themselves during the Rebellion with the heroic deeds of the Shermans?

The Cleveland, O., "Citizen" calls, with fit commentary, attention to certain recent occurrences in Milwaukee in the ofllowing passage:

"A peculiar case has cropped out at Milwaukee. A brewery contracted to have a building erected and stipulated that only union men should be employed. The contractor, with true capitalistic instincts, put only cheap scabs on the job, and when the unions' business agent discovered the trick he made complaint with the result that the brewery people forced the dollar-worshiping contractor to discharge his scabs. Thereupon the latter hauled the unions' agent into court, and he was given the choice of paying a fine or languishing in jail for five months for intimidation, etc. An appeal has been sent out for funds to carry the case into the higher courts. You see, the building trades in Milwaukee, like the building trades everywhere, doggedly refuse to elect class-conscious men from labor's ranks to the important offices, especially the judiciary. Oh, no! They must elect capitalists or their sympathizers, and then spend a barrel of money to get justice. And yet when these little incidents are brought to the workers' attention they whine something about 'intolerant Socialists' and get angry! Of course, if they want to 'tolerate' such outrages there is no reason why they should not be allowed to do so."

The Brooklyn, N. Y., "Bakers' Journal," official organ of the International Bakers' Union," gives to our commentary upon the reason for the troubles that befell it with Weissmann, this preliminary answer:

"Referring to our complications of the present time, THE PEOPLE had an editorial in which it was proven, to the satisfaction undoubtedly of the writer of it, that Weissmannism was inherent to the system of trades unions pure and simple, and that the conditions in our International Union were inviting for a second Weismann to come in and do the same kind of work over again, and that the only salvation for our organization was to join the S. T. & L. A. The answer to that article is postponed till we are a little more at leisure to go into arguments."

We look forward to the answer.

Of all the quibbling, disingenuous and dishonest evasions that the Chicago, Ill., "Social Democrat" has been guilty of in its short career, the following leads the van. To an inquirer who asked for the reasons that caused the A. R. U. to be dissolved, it answers:

"The A. R. U. was not dissolved at all. It was merged into the Social Democracy of America, and the organization was never more alive than to-day. The change was made, not by Comrade Debs, but by a unanimous vote of delegates representing the A. R. U., at a convention held in Chicago in June, 1897. Comrade Debs favored this change, but he had no vote in making it, as only the regular delegates had votes.

"The A. R. U. was not disbanded, but expanded into a greater, broader and more progressive movement, and every friend of labor should applaud the action. The A. R. U. stood for a little more wages, and its members were blacklisted and hounded into starvation and suicide. The S. D. of A. is organized to secure, not merely more wages, but the railroads entire, and it will never rest till it gets them. The A. R. U. was the most persecuted railroad organization in existence."

Not only is this an evasion, both disingenuous and dishonest, but it even lacks "cleverness": the lie sticks out so clearly that it can deceive nobody, least of all the inquirer and those for whom he inquired, and who were alert enough to want to know "the reason why."

Occasionally, the London, Eng., "Labour Leader" displays a corruscation of sense. We take pleasure in giving it credit for one of these. It has taken hold of one of its local labor fakirs, Mr. Pickard, of the Yorkshire miners, and it is ripping him in good style, and with commendable perseverance.

Taking up this Pickard's income, it says among other things:

"It is difficult to obtain precise information. The balance sheet of the Yorkshire Miners' Trade Union for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1896, gives Mr. Pickard's salary at £539. Then there is £40 paid him by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, which makes £579. There is, in addition, probably a small honorarium from the International Miners' Federation, for which Mr. Pickard acts as secretary—say £21—which brings the total up to £600. Then there are the committee meetings of the Federation. Each member is paid 12s. 6d. a day for attending these, with 4s. for cab fares and THREE single third-class fares for the return journey. If the committee only sits ONE day the members are paid THREE days' allowance. Of course Mr. Pickard's salary is going on all the time he is at these committee meetings."

And then, taking up this dues-consumer from another side, the "Labour Leader" gives him the following well-aimed blow full in the face:

"It is worth noting in this connection that the speakers selected by the officials of the Y. M. A.—Mr. Pickard and his colleagues—to address the Yorkshire miners at their annual demonstration at Sheffield are: Joseph Walton, COALMASTER; Batty Langley, TIMBER MERCHANT; A. Birrell, LAWYER; —— M'Kenna, LAWYER; J. A. Jacoby, WEALTHY JEW AND TREASURER TO MR. PICKARD'S TESTIMONIAL FUND. I hope the Yorkshire miners like the selection."

Both blows—the income one and the spokesman one—fit so completely our own American labor fakirs, that we feel quite confident the cry will soon be raised among these worthies that Keir Hardy is a "Union Wrecker."

In commenting upon the attitude of the Socialists in America and in Spain during the present conflict between the two nations, the London, Eng., "Justice" observes:

"The political situation in Europe is undergoing grave and momentous changes. The appearance of America as another 'great power,' which cannot fail to be the outcome of the present war with Spain, adds to its gravity. Just as strikes to-day affect, not only the industry in which they take place, but other industries as well, so also does war affect, not only the belligerents, but almost the whole world. When once the first shot is fired no one knows when the last gun will be heard. In such times nothing is more difficult and more dangerous than to declare friendship with the workers of the opposing country. Maddened by a spurious patriotism which benefits them not one jot or title, the masses of the people are only too ready to denounce those who tell them the truth. But Socialists have, nevertheless, to tell them the truth; and afterwards, when the glory of war has faded, when the dead and wounded lay bare in naked hideousness, when want of work, hunger and privation follow—then will they look to us, who were not swayed by 'patriotism,' and whose heads were not turned by the smoke of the cannon and the rattle of musketry, for leadership and guidance."

REFORM AND REVOLUTION.

Three Types of the Apostles of the Same and their Methods.

Three ways of reform and three kinds of reformers come before us in a glance through history, or in contemplating ways for human betterment in present day life.

1.—THE RELIGIOUS REFORMER: HIS WAY.

Preach! Preach, preach, preach! This will waken the conscience; brace up the will, then all will go right. The fanatic of this method never stops to ask if there may not be environing forces, which all the time may be more than nullifying all his efforts in his particular direction. Like the man swimming amidst cross currents, he strikes out, and stroke follows stroke, without his ever stopping to see if, in spite of all his efforts, he may not be drifting ever further and further away from his desired haven. Like the old lady in her hut with a great hole in the roof, and the rain pouring in, and who persevered desperately in dipping it up into a small bucket, with a small cup, without once pausing to deal with the hole above her head, so the religious reformer, good visionary soul, continues his preachment without once pausing to see if the narrow self-interests of a competitive society may not be creating devils quicker than he can fight them. Verily, the preachment method has had a fair innings. Nineteen centuries of the Christian preaching in this part of the world; and a living dignitary of the Church proclaimed a while ago, from one of their popular pulpits, that the prostitutes of our nation city, on the march, would make an amazing file, and be in number about the population of the city of Norwich, 100,000. The journalist Stead, a little while ago, pricking a blister in our modern Babylon, revealed a state of things that caused Stiggins, Grundy & Co. to hold up their hands in holy horror, and the "Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon" was speedily covered over again. Not a sin or shame that existed in old Greece or Rome that was not found to be still in full bloom in the nineteenth century Christian City. Not a vice, or form of perverted animalism in Paul's Roman catalogue, that did not come forth from underneath the pomp and show and multifarious humbug of the nation city. Verily, the preachers who still retain their faith in the preachment method must be mole-eyed and dream-dazed indeed.

2.—THE SCIENTIFIC REFORMER: HIS WAY.

Teach facts! Educate the individual intellect. Teach Nature's laws, and the consequences that follow the breach of them. Well, there are plenty of facts. Nature has been well questioned in every direction, and has now rendered an abundant supply of answers. We know how to live. But is the knowledge organized and brought to bear upon the life of the community? If the results of scientific research are only taught as an intellectual recreation by extension lectures to the leisured classes of villadom, while the hordes of slumdom are allowed to live in filth and squalor, then the teaching is only like sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. Science is as yet divorced from life. I say we have abundance of facts as to how to make human lives clean, healthy, beautiful. But how live the people? What comes of the teaching? The professor teaches his hygiene, sanitation, the whole chemistry of life and health, to the young men and women of villadom, and the while matchbox makers, fur-pullers, paper bag makers, are poisoned plentifully in garrets and cellars, unfit for any beast. The fruits of science are for those who can buy them; those who cannot buy them may still rot in all the filth and squalor and ignorance of the darkest ages. There is no law for the people, no rights for the people. Parliaments and Municipal Councils act only for property. They enlarge the streets, let in the light and air, where property lives; but down, down, in the alleys, courts, cellars and garrets, live the propertyless millions as in the most ancient of days. What, then, the use of the teach, teach, of the savants to the well-dressed and the well-fed? They go home, put their own house in order, and collect more rack-rents from the poor. It is seen that the teach, teach of the savants is as barren as the preach, preach of the priest. The one teaches dogma to the individual, and ignores life conditions; the other teaches facts to the individual, but does not see that before they can be practised they demand certain life conditions in the community. It is the bitterest irony to teach sanitation and hygiene to people who are compelled to live seven in a room, and sleep about as many in one bed, and who have to get adulterated food, cheap and nasty, in the smallest quantities, or go without altogether. To teach people how to cook who have no food, how to ventilate their rooms when they have no windows—this way madness, or something worse, lies. First give the people a chance to get the food and a good house, then teach them how to cook their food and manage the house.

And this brings us to the third kind of reformer:

3.—THE SCIENTIFIC SOCIALIST: HIS WAY.

Change the life conditions, and you will have nobler life. Individual character and conduct are determined by material conditions. My conscience does not determine the manner in which I have to live, but my life conditions determine my character and conscience.

But at this point our religious reformer objects. Life conditions cannot so determine character and conduct, says he, for you find that the rich do not live better lives than the poor. No! But no Socialist ever contended that the life conditions of the rich were better than the conditions of the poor. Socialists never weary in saying that the grab and grind, worry and anxiety of the middle class to keep above the submerged, and the idleness and luxury of the rich, who neither toil nor spin, are conditions quite as fatal to noble life as the poverty and hardship of the poor. The failure of the other reformers to grasp the position of the Socialist comes from their inability to conceive any other conditions than these which obtain under capitalism. They think that what the Socialist means by his "change the conditions" is the making of capitalist slumdom into capitalist villadom. Facts compel them to admit that the conditions of villadom produce no better types of life than the conditions of slumdom. The rich give no better results than the poor, cry they. Therefore great improvements cannot come from conditions. True, says the Socialist, is it that the conditions of the rich yield no better types than the conditions of the poor, because all the conditions of capitalist society are alike bad. The bottom of society is wrecked by drudgery and poverty; the middle by greed and anxiety, the top by luxury and idleness. First, our opponents must try to understand what we mean by good life conditions. It will now be admitted that the bad life conditions of capitalist society do produce bad people. A little reflection will cause it also to be admitted that the different classes of society to-day reflect faithfully their conditions. The conditions are shoddy, and so indeed are the creatures that live under them, thus proving that their conscience does not determine their mode of living, i. e., the way in which society compels them to gain their living, this determines their character and conscience.

What, then, does the Socialist define as good life conditions? What must be the first condition necessary for the development of true human life. The answer is that the human being shall be sure of the necessaries of his physical life. These he must have first. If he cannot get them else he will fight for them. If he can get them better by co-operating with his fellows, then he will not fight for them. But have them he must. Have them he must, before all else. Before these are secured no use to teach him science, art, literature or religion. No use to open libraries, museums, art galleries for unemployed men. First, work secured, the necessaries of life secured.

Now, then, the Socialist affirms that these can be better secured by co-operation than by fight or competition that if science, and machinery and labor were State organized, there would be abundance for all, and fight or competition for the essentials of man's physical life would be out of the question. This basic position of the Socialist is never contested. This is our central fact, where we stand invulnerable.

Now, then, at present only a privileged few have this first condition of true life. Present society shows itself divided into two armies. One small army—a mere handful compared to the other—own the means of life. The other vast army of workers own nothing but their labor of brain or body. They have to go to the other handful, and say, "Please, will you let me mind your machines, produce you wealth, in return for just enough of it to keep me and my family alive?" Millions of this army go to work every day, with their hearts and minds corroded with the fear that on the morrow they may not be wanted. On the morrow they may be among the millions of the unemployed. The millions of the unemployed! What of these? Every morning they waken, roam the streets, with the prospect before them that in a few more years, at the best, they will be in the capitalist bastille—the workhouse. This will be their end! Can you get any true manhood out of this condition of things? A society of bullies and slaves; men holding starvation, drudgery, and the whip before their fellows; their fellows crouching before them in fear—this is the first life condition that the Socialist mentions. Before this is remedied no need to go further. Let the State produce the bread of life for all her children; let no man hold the powers of life and death over his fellow. This is the first life condition required by the Socialist — State production of the necessaries of life.

To the science teacher, this third reformer first says: Bring your science to bear on life. Let not your knowledge be a cold, barren thing of the closet, or a thing to be sold out to Dives for his money. Help us to move the State, to translate your blessings into law, so that every child that breathes may share the benefits. Be practical! That which you have proved true help us to let the community practice. You may get far away into the thirtieth century, if you do not mind, while your brethren of the harsh work-a-day world may be still in the mine of the dark ages. This may be clever, absorbing, even fascinating to the ego, but there is not much humanity in it. A man in the middle of a street group was describing what he had got from an astronomical lecture—the distance of Jupiter from the sun, of Saturn and Uranus. A man with dry yellow skin, lanky, cadaverous, holding a short clay in his fingers, was listening on the outside of the group. At last he approached, and emphasizing with his pipe stem, thus spoke: "I say, guv'ner, if you'd been out o' graft three months, and a bloke gave you a bob—say, which would you rather know: the distance to them stars, or the distance to the first cook shop?"

London "Justice."

JOHN TAMLYN.

THE MORAL WARFARE.

When Freedom, on her natal day,
Within her war-rocked cradle lay,
An iron race around her stood,
Baptized her infant brow in blood;
And, through the storm which round her swept,
Their constant ward and watching kept.

Then, where our quiet herds repose,
The roar of baleful battle rose,
And brethren of a common tongue
To mortal strife as tigers sprung,
And every gift on Freedom's shrine
Was man for beast, and blood for wine!

Our fathers, to their graves have gone;
Their strife is past,—their triumph won;
But sterner trials wait the race
Which rises in their honored place,—
A moral warfare with the crime
And folly of an evil time.

So let it be. In God's own might
We gird us for the coming fight,
And, strong in Him whose cause is ours
In conflict with unholy powers,
We grasp the weapons He has given.

—WHITTIER.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—I don't object to Socialism; what I object to is to the style of its propaganda.

Uncle Sam—For instance?

B. J.—For instance: the moment a Socialist opens his mouth, he must tell you you are a slave, a "wage-slave" he calls it.

U. S.—Would you prefer him to keep the information for the end?

B. J.—Not at all; I don't want to hear that I am a slave, whether at the beginning or the end.

U. S.—But suppose you are a slave?

B. J.—But I am not.

U. S.—Do you employ yourself?

B. J.—No; but that don't make me a slave.

U. S.—Do you imagine that the capitalist who employs you would employ you and pay you wages if you produced less than he pays you?

B. J.—Well—no—not exactly.

U. S.—Nor otherwise. He employs you because you produce more than he pays you. You produce, we shall say, $4 worth of wealth a day and he gives you back $1 worth in wages.

B. J.—I have an idea he makes out of me more than that.

U. S.—So much the worse. Out of the $4 worth that you produce he deprives you of $3.

B. J.—He surely does that.

U. S.—And that is why you are a slave, and that proves it.

B. J.—Not much, it don't; I'm not a slave; I am a free-born American.

U. S.—Do you know what is a slave? Just define the word.

B. J.—Well—a slave is; hem! Yes; a slave—let me see. A slave—well.

U. S.—You evidently find a good deal of difficulty to hit upon a definition. That always is a sign of man's being confused in his thoughts if he can't define his words. I'll tell you what a slave is: A slave is a human being who is forced to yield to another a part of the wealth he produces. The negro was a slave, not because his master could wallop him and brand him with hot irons, but because he was forced to yield part of the wealth he produced to that master. It was upon what he produced that the master lived; and he had to put up with the dry crust that his master left him.

B. J.—Well, that's so.

U. S.—I should smile "so." That that negro, besides being deprived of the bulk of his product and kept in dire poverty, was also walloped, and otherwise maltreated, was only an intensification of slavery. His slavery was complete by his having to work for another. And that is your case and that of all workingmen. The wealth that you produce you are not allowed to keep. You must yield a part of, and a pretty big chunk of it, to somebody else. If you don't like it, you must starve; you can't earn your living without you submit to the condition of a slave, without you sell yourself in wage slavery. And that's all there is about it.

B. J.—That's not all there is about it.

U. S.—What else is there about it?

B. J.—A good deal.

U. S.—Let's hear it.

B. J.—I'll tell you. I would be a slave indeed, being a workingman, but for one thing——

U. S.—And that is?

B. J.—But for one thing that I can do and the negro couldn't.

U. S.—And what's that?

B. J.—The negro had to stay where he was; but if one employer don't suit me I can shake him and hunt up another, see?

U. S. (breaks out in a horse-laugh)—No, I don't see, and you either. See here, you innocence: Was the negro a slave because of a certain master or because he had to yield the sweat of his brow to a master?

B. J.—Because he had to sweat for his master——

U. S.—For A master.

B. J.—Well, yes; for A master.

U. S.—It mattered not who was the master, the negro was SLAVE.

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—And that's just your case. You may shake off a master; but unless you are willing to starve, you must forthwith look for another,—and there you are in slavery.

B. J.—The deuce!

U. S.—How do you like it?

B. J. (in a collapsed condition)—I'm done for!

U. S.—No; you are not. A slave you are, a wage-slave; all workingmen, all employees, whether they work intellectually or manually, are wage-slaves. But they are not done for unless they want to. All of us wage-slaves have a ballot in our hands. With that ballot we can free ourselves if we plump it for that political platform that demands the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class. That's the only difference between us and the negro of old. And rightly do the Socialists proceed when they emphasize the fact that we ARE SLAVES. It may shock us; but we need a shock to awaken us from our stupor.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire," that recently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E 4th street, N. Y. city. Price 25 cents.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Comrade J. Rummel, 810 13th street, is authorised agent. All subscribers in arrears are requested to settle with him at once.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Interesting Items from the Recent Field of Battle.

The French Chamber of Deputies consists of 581 members. In 1893 the Socialists elected 35 deputies and cast a vote of 485,000. At the elections just held the Socialists elected 46 deputies and polled in round numbers one million votes. Out of the 35 electoral districts carried by the Socialists in 1893, 24 were carried this year and 11 were lost. To offset this loss of 11, 22 new districts were carried. Sixteen out of the 46 were elected on the 8th of May, and the remaining 16 were chosen on the 22nd. The city of Paris has 46 delegates, and 16 of them are Socialists.

The statement has been made from time to time in the Socialist press of the United States that there were 60 Socialists in the last Chamber of Deputies. That statement is incorrect. In France there are the bona fide Socialists, who stand upon a platform that openly announces the determination to abolish the capitalist system of production; there are the Radicals, who, while clinging to the capitalist system of production, would like to make it a little more respectable by reforming it; and there are the "Socialist Radicals," who in districts where the Socialist sentiment is strong, profess their sympathy with the Socialist movement, but this sympathy is not strong enough to lead them to desert the sinking ship of Capitalism. In the dispatches coming from France announcing the election of a large number of "Radical Socialists," ignorance of the grammatical relations of the French language led many to believe that these "Radical Socialists" were the real Socialists. Such is not the case. In French the adjective follows the noun, while in English it precedes the noun. In English we speak of a "warm day." In French it is referred to as a "day warm." In English a thorough Socialist is sometimes spoken of as a "Radical Socialist," while the same sequence of words in French—"Radical Socialiste"—means a Radical who claims to be more or less in sympathy with the program of the Socialists.

In the last Chamber of Deputies the Socialist Radicals (Radicaux Socialistes) supported with more or less of enthusiasm the attitude of the bona fide Socialists on several occasions, and the enthusiastic began to think that permanent adherents to the Socialist cause had been gained. It was by adding these Socialist Radicals to the genuine Socialists that the figure of 60 was obtained for the Chamber of Deputies chosen in 1893. How visionary was the belief that anything good could come out of the Socialist Radicals appears from an excellent articles by Jaures on the recent elections.

The leading Socialists of France are a unit in the assertion that in spite of the defeat of a few leaders the Socialist movement has received remarkably large adherents. In the campaign just ended there has been developed a clearness of thought regarding the Socialist propaganda that has not been possible before. And one thing is certain: With the Capitalist parties taking advantage of the attitude of many Socialists relative to the Dreyfus case to accuse the Socialists of being in the employ of the Hebrew syndicate (which it was asserted had been formed for the purpose of influencing the press in favor of Dreyfus), as well as using unheard of pressure to prevent the working class from supporting the Socialist candidates, with these difficulties to contend with the proletarians of France to the number of one million announced their determination to put an end to capitalism.

A birdseye view of the way our French Comrades treat both defeats and victories will be found interesting.

Regarding the defeat of Jaurès and Guesde, Gerault-Richard, the editor of the "Petite Republique" writes:

"Although we were familiar with the remarkable efforts that the capitalists were making against Jaurès and Guesde, the news of their double defeat at first stunned us. We knew very well, for example, that during the last year between fifteen hundred and two thousand workingmen were imported from Belgium, naturalized, and put in the places of an equal number of Roubaix workingmen in the larger factories—and that these workingmen were thus compelled to expatriate themselves.

"We knew, also, that gangs of wretches, who were utterly unconscious of the nature of the work they were doing, armed with weapons, chased in the streets of Roubaix the militants of the Socialist Labor party. We knew, further, that companies of traveling singers, hired by Mr. Motte to come from Paris, made theatres out of the street corners of Roubaix and there sang songs intended to injure the candidacy of Guesde. To cap it all, we have seen letters that were sent to voters who happened to be absent from Roubaix, in which the offer was made to pay their railroad fare back to that city, and also to pay them for the time spent in going and returning, if they would agree to vote for Motte.

"And at Carmeaux! Who does not recall the savagery shown there during these last two years. Hundreds of workingmen have been driven from the glass factories and the mines; the militant Socialists have been struck right along by the courts; the most peaceable citizens have been held under police surveillance; hundreds of peasants have been hired from the provinces; five franc pieces have been scattered with prodigality; the most infamous libels have been spread by thousands each morning during the campaign all over the district; and finally came the coalition of the government, the turncoat Republicans, the Clericals and the Royalists. We knew that all these things had occurred. Nevertheless, it was a sad moment when we received the dispatch from our friend announcing that under the pressure of the power exerted by the capitalists the district of Carmaux had wavered. And that impression we have not yet been able to dissipate. Nevertheless, the disaster is easily overcome. If Jaurès and Guesde so desire, they can yet be elected to the next Chamber of Deputies, and be there at the opening of the session. So, after all, there is but little from that point of view to depress us. Looking to the country at large, we can declare that we are satisfied with the results of the election. In spite of the Government and Clerical press, and of its hypocritical and contemptible ally, the Cesarean press, our party has won numerous and striking victories. Our vote has largely increased, and among the elected Socialists we shall find many valuable recruits.

"It is this increase in the vote and the new members elected that ought to cheer us. Our real victory is in having presented to the country the definite and precise principles on which we stand. Everywhere this election has been a personification of the class struggle, and wherever the proletariat voted for us it voted conscious of the nature of its act.

"With the wound made in its flank by the defeat of Jaurés and Guesde once cicatrized, our party will see its force doubled; firstly, by the addition of new and active elements, and secondly, by the elimination of the demagogues and cowards who joined the party to give it over to the enemy."

Millerand, who was elected on the 8th of May in the First District of the Twelfth Arrondissement of Paris, issued the following manifesto to the voters of that district:

"Citizens: In 1889 by 5,358 votes you honored me with the commission to take your demands to the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1893 I received 6,448 votes. Yesterday by 8,782 votes out of a total of 9,915 votes cast in the district this mandate was renewed. More than 71 per cent. of the voters went to the ballot box to affirm their desire to hasten the realization of the Socialist program.

"It is impossible for me to thank you by mere words. I shall attempt to prove by my acts that I am worthy of your confidence. The Socialist party, the cause of the working class, will not find a more devoted and ardent soldier than your representative. To that party and to that cause I will follow to the end.

"Vive the Socialist Republic!"

Jaurès announced his defeat by the following telegram sent to the "Petite Republique":

"I have been defeated by a large majority. Under the pressure of the factory owners the district has wavered. Vive the Socialist Republic!"

As soon as the defeat of Jaurès became definitely known the Paris Socialists decided that the interests of the party still demanded his presence in the Chamber of Deputies. With characteristic discipline Charles Gras, who was sure of success in the Second District of the Fifth Arrondissement at the supplementary election, placed his resignation in the hands of the party in favor of Jaurès. Jaurès, however, preferred to remain outside the Chamber of Deputies for the time being, and replied in part as follows:

"To regain my health, shattered by five years of incessant work, I feel the need of a vacation. Furthermore, although, like you, I attach the highest importance to electoral and parliamentary action, it would be dangerous to permit the public to believe that their Socialist friends can only serve them in the Chamber of Deputies. There is an immense work of Socialist education to accomplish. Many young men among the poorer bourgeoisie, among the scholars, chemists, engineers and the professors and leaders of to-morrow, are moved with the Socialist idea; but they are not organized for spreading that idea, and their science accomplishes nothing because it is not in contact with the decisive strength and revolutionary energy of the militant proletariat.

"It is to this organizing work, to this effort to unite science and the proletariat that I wish to devote myself for the present. When social and humanitarian questions are up for consideration I would like to see the investigators, scientists and scholars who are imbued with the Socialist idea put their ability in the service of our party, in the service of its working class organizations and of its Representatives. The proletariat armed for action by science, that is the power that will save society. . . . In this common work of education and of political action, in the Chamber of Deputies or out of it, we remain united. No event can break or even loosen the ties that bind us together. Thank you again and again for your kindness, and vive the Socialist Republic."

To Charles Gras he wrote:

"Dear Citizen: I thank you with all my heart for the generous resignation by which you wish to enable me to again enter the Palais Bourbon. I do not desire to return at this time; but your action was as flattering for me as honorable for you, and I express my gratitude for the same."

The deputies elected from Paris sent the following to Gras:

"Dear Citizen: In the interest of the Socialist party and in order to restore to the Chamber the great orator that capitalist and clerical corruption had defeated, we requested your resignation. You sent it to us.

"For reasons that you already know, Citizen Jaurès will not stand for election in the district where you offered him your place. In view of this fact your resignation is returned to you.

"We wish to join our congratulations to those of Jaurès, and take pleasure in informing you that it will not be necessary for you to perform this act of Socialist solidarity, which was an honor to you. We congratulate you in advance on your election, which is absolutely certain, for by it there will be added to the Socialist group in the Chamber a valiant and reliable recruit."

Jules Guesde issued the following manifesto to the working class of Roubaix:

"Comrades: First of all, thank you!

"I thank those of you who, to the number of nearly eight thousand, have, under the unfeeling guillotine of the employers, affirmed their unshaken determination to bring an end to capitalist property and exploitation. So far as the number of votes in concerned we are the minority; but when we consider the principles for which we fought and the strength we have within us, we are the real majority, and the future belongs to us. Thanks to this minority, the honor of Roubaix is safe.

"As to the others—those who, by slander, but, above all, by the fear of losing through a discharge the bread for the wife and the children, were dragged in spite of themselves into the ranks of the enemy and momentarily turned their backs to their class—be it far from me to lay the least blame on their soldiers. I can only pity them, and I throw the responsibility for this weakness, which they, themselves, will be the first to regret, on the capitalist thieves and tyrants who compel them to live under such miserable conditions.

"Bent to-day by a long period of idleness, they will straighten up to-morrow, and woe be to those who by denying them the right to express their will in a legal and peaceable manner, compel revolutionary action.

"Comrades, the Socialist Labor party, which elected from the Department of the North one delegate to the Chamber of Deputies in 1893, now goes back with five. From 47,000 votes in 1893 we pass in this one Department to 86,000 votes to-day—that is to say, in less than five years our army has nearly doubled its strength! That is a victory without precedent. Before it all individual defeats fade into nothing, and there is left on the lips of an old militant like me but the double exclamation:

"Vive the Socialist Labor party!

"Vive Roubaix!

"JULES GUESDE.

"Your representative of yesterday, your advocate forever."

For two weeks after the 8th of May the battle was waged, especially in Paris, with renewed energy. In many places the election of the Socialist was assured, while in others it was doubtful. And things were lively in the doubtful districts. Those Socialists who had already been elected hastened to the doubtful quarters, night after night the buildings in which the meetings were held were packed to the doors. The coalition candidates were given opportunities to speak before the Socialist meetings, and amid the cheers of the workingmen Millerand, or Gerault-Richard or Valliant would bring their oratory and facts to bear on the capitalist babblings and antisemite hypocrisy of the Government candidates.

On the morning of the supplementary election the Socialist papers printed on the first page, in bold-faced type, the following appeal:

SOCIALIST VOTERS!

At the moment when the battle fought for the last two months is coming to an end, we make a last appeal to your intelligenee and your discipline.

Do not content yourselves with voting for the Socialist candidate. Make others vote for him. Take the hesitants to the polls. Enlighten those who do not already understand their class interests.

A militant Socialist, if he wishes to merit this title, ought to be worth ten ordinary men. Let every one of you then bring in ten new recruits for the Socialist Revolution.

We are Republicans. That is why in those districts where there is no Socialist candidate, you will vote for the Republican candidate if he has declared himself the adversary of ministerial, monarchical, clerical and cesarean reaction.

Against the capitalist exploiters, against the infamous Meline, against the sword and the holy-water sprinklers; for the Republic, for the emancipation of the working class—

SOCIALISTS, ALL TO THE BALLOT BOX!

In the Thirteenth Arrondessement of Paris Gerault-Richard received 3,103 votes against 3,274 for Bernard. In 1893 he received but 2,700 votes. At that election he ran, as he expresses it, as a sort of protest against the government, while this year his platform, in common with the platform of all candidates of the Socialist Labor party (Parti ouvrier Socialiste), was a "clear program of revolutionary Socialism."

In many other districts the Socialist candidates were defeated by majorities as small as the one that kept Gerault-Richard out of the Chamber. J. P.

Socialist Weekly and Monthly Publications.

ENGLISH.

THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. 50 cents per year.
The New Charter, 35 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. 50 cents per year.
The Rochester Socialist (Monthly). 25 cents per year.
The Socialist Alliance, 79 Dearborn street, Chicago. 50 cents per year.

GERMAN.

Vorwärts, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. $1.50 per year.
Cleveland Volksfreund, 237 Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. $2 per year.

DANISH-NORWEGIAN.

Arbejderen, 6832 Marshfield avenue, Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year.

ITALIAN.

Il Proletario, 151 Thompson street, New York City. $1 per year.

SWEDISH.

Arbetaren, 35 and 37 Frankfort street, New York, N. Y. $1.50 per year.

POLISH.

Sila, 550 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. $1 per year.

JEWISH.

Arbeiterzeitung, 9 Rutgers street, New York, N. Y. 75 cents per year.

HUNGARIAN.

Nepszava, 533 East Fifth street, New York, N. Y. $1 per year.

BOHEMIAN.

Pravda, 414 E. 71st street, New York, N. Y. $2 per year, 50 cents a quarter.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

The Truth, 514 West Third street, Davenport, Ia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A Pending Miners' Strike in Alabama.

To THE PEOPLE.—The indications point toward a general miners' strike for this district July the first. The comrades may rest assured that we shall certainly take advantage of our opportunity. It might be of interest also to note that the miners have elected a District-President (A. M. Fairley), who draws a salary of $50 for doing nobody knows what.

Incidentally I wish to use the columns of THE PEOPLE to say to Ed. Kriz, of Duluth, Minn.: "Let the good work go on. I am agitating on the same line here."

In conclusion, let me say to the older sections: "Get a hump on yourselves," because we don't want to take your honors away, you must hustle to increasing your vote; if you do not, "The last shall be the first and the first may be the last."

GEO. LASKER.

Birmingham, Ala., June 3.

Echoes of the New Bedford Vote.

To THE PEOPLE.—The official vote for Congressman in this city at the special election last Tuesday is as follows: Randall (Ind. Rep.), 736; Skahan (Socialist Labor), 731; Green (Rep.), 661; Luce (Dem.), 138.

The Socialist candidate carried four of the twelve precincts; three by a majority over all the other candidates and the fourth by a plurality of 67 votes.

In Precinct 1, Skahan's vote was 100; Green's, 44; Randall's, 24; Luce's, 10.

In Precinct 2, his vote was 165; a majority of 59.

In Precinct 11, the vote was, Skahan, 175; Green, 79; Randall, 49; Luce, 12.

In Precinct 12, he led by 67 votes.

Of the 7,996 registered voters in the city, 2,266 voted Tuesday, May 30th. The Socialist candidate cast 21 per cent. of the vote polled and 11 per cent. of the total registered vote; it being a larger per cent. than ever before cast in any city in this State for a candidate in a district covering more than one city or town.

The complete vote in the other towns and cities in the district is not yet in.

JUBILANT.

New Bedford, June 7.

How New Bedford Strikes Philadelphia.

To THE PEOPLE.—The splendid result at New Bedford has cheered us all to a remarkable degree here, and the fakirs are as silent as the tomb. They are even nosing around and inquiring on what conditions they can be permitted to come in out of the wet.

The New Bedford surprise will also have the good effect here of silencing some folks whose honest opposition to the S. T. & L. A. was based entirely on their ignorant fear that the party would fail to grow if we ruthlessly exposed the vandals who were secretly hacking away at its roots with their little hatchets.

I am going to print a few cards reading something after this fashion:

S. T. and L. A. —A SURE CURE for that tired feeling you have and give others.

Before taking: 1897 Socialist Vote 155. —NEW BEDFORD— After taking: 1898 Socialist Vote 731.

NB.—And Sammy caught his train.

When any of the cave-dwellers gets up to air his little grievance, and voice his lamentation, I am going to silently steal up and hand him one of the cards. F. W. L.

Philadelphia, June 5.

N. Y. Empire City Lodge of Machinists.

To THE PEOPLE.—The undersigned organization desires to make public the resolutions hereto attached, and in that way convey general information of the important facts therein contained:

WHEREAS, From a report of Empire City Lodge of Machinists it appears that a certain Warner, Walking Delegate of the International Machinists' Association, has assumed to order out of their jobs members of the said Empire City Lodge, refusing to recognize their cards, and insultingly calling them "scabs," for the reason that their organization is not affiliated with the A. F. of L., although the Board of Walking Delegates is composed in majority of Knights of Labor, and independent organizations;

Therefore, the present declaration is hereby issued to our fellow workingmen of the I. M. A.:

Empire City Lodge is a class-conscious body, holding that the workingmen should unite economically and politically against capitalism. They are in this respect somewhat in advance of their brethren in other organizations; but, sincerely hoping that the correctness of their position may soon be perceived by the whole working class, they are at all times and everywhere ready to recognize the cards of other bona fide unions and sternly refuse, in case of trouble, to take the places of their striking fellow-craftsmen.

We consequently appeal to the whole membership of the I. M. A., to condemn and repudiate as contrary to the true spirit and best interests of the labor movement, the disgusting action of the said walking delegate Warner, calculated, as it is, to provoke a conflict between honest and organized workingmen, in which the Central Labor Federation, D. A. 1, S. T. & L. A., would of necessity have to support at all costs and all hazards the members of the Empire City Lodge.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE.

New York, June 1.

A Bostonian's Remonstrance.

To THE PEOPLE.—It has been stated after the election of 1896 that "Boston had never yet polled 1 per cent. of its vote" for the S. L. P.; and the last State Committee, in its printed report to the State Convention, May 30th, falls into the same error about Boston when it says: "The small vote in Boston, barely one per cent. of the total vote," etc. The total vote in Boston in 1897 was 61,116; the vote for the Socialist candidate for Governor was 1,062, being 1.8 per cent., or a fraction less than double the committee gives the city credit for. Moreover, it cast more than one per cent of the total registered vote, which was 84,834. Besides the vote for the head of the State ticket in Boston at the last election is not one half of one per cent. under the vote of any other city of equal size or larger in the country, cast for the head of the ticket at a State election. As the committee in the same document says: "During the last campaign the State Committee has done little for Boston in the line of agitation," it ought to give this poor town credit for what is its due. The committee seemed to proceed on the assumption that Boston was not in the State of Massachusetts—though one-fourth of the voters in the State reside there.

The same document shows that it paid to F. G. R. Gordon, a man who was not a resident in the State, $245.94 in salary as organizer, out of $559.72 expended by it during the campaign, a man who has since been convicted by his own letters, written while in the pay of the committee, of being a traitor and disorganizer. That this mug gave Boston a wide berth on his raids on the poor party in the State she is no doubt grateful. Let us hope that all who have "monkeyed with the buzzaw" learned wisdom. T. C. B.

Boston, June 3.

Some More from the 13th Mass. District.

To THE PEOPLE.—Will it not interest the comrades to learn of the "widow's mite" contributed in this little place towards the Socialist vote at especial election for Congressman in this, the 13th Congress District, where New Bedford did so well?

The Socialist vote was second in order.

The vote was as follows:

Green, Regular Republican	54 votes
Skahan, Socialist	8 "
Randall, Ind. Rep. and Coldite Dem.	4 "
Luce, Silver Democrat	3 "
Total	69 votes

You see the Socialist vote exceeded that of both the Gold and Silver Democrats. The Socialist vote here is about double what was polled, but the rest had to be away fishing.

A FISHERMAN.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., June 2.

Patriotism and the Label in Boston.

To THE PEOPLE.—On last May 26 there was a "flag raising" at the headquarters of the local union of cigarmakers here. Benjamin Smith, the president, and Henry Abrahams, the secretary of the organization, made speeches on the occasion. Several members of the union took umbrage at this performance on the ground that the flag raising in this instance was a demonstration of war, and, therefore, in violation of the principles of trade unionism.

At the following regular meeting of the union, Cigarmakers' Union No. 97, held at Wells' Memorial Hall, Comrade David Goldstein brought the matter up by introducing the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Our officials have stretched their authority beyond its just limit in arranging and putting into execution a flag raising, ostensibly to propagate the label, but we believe in reality to put our seal of approval on the present war;

WHEREAS, Patriotism of the kind that loves its country because it loves mankind is absent in this commercial war, which was deliberately developed up to give plutocrats the opportunity to loot the publis treasury and to draw off the energy of discontent with poverty among the workers into channels safe for the capitalist class; and,

WHEREAS, The American flag, being the symbol of the State, which by our forefathers was raised to gain, and later to maintain, civil liberty, is now by the capitalist government of the State put to traitorous and murderous use, which it is our duty and our opportunity to reclaim to-night and holy use by the emancipation of the working class; and,

WHEREAS, The capitalist class, not content to war upon the workingmen of this country only, as instanced by Hazleton, Homestead, Brooklyn A. R. U. strike, etc., etc., has now turned its attention to Cuba, as affording cheaper and less ambitious wage slaves for exploitation;

WHEREAS, The Cigarmakers' International Union of America recognizes the identity of interest of the working class the world over, this principle is put in practice by accepting the union cards of other nations without initiation fee, while other countries extend to us the same courtesy and benefit; for these reasons and many others, be it

RESOLVED, By C. M. U. No. 97, in regular meeting assembled, that we declare our interests are not served by this war of American capitalists to gain commercial supremacy. Be it further

RESOLVED, That we extend our heartiest sympathy to the wage workers of Cuba and of Spain, and call upon them as trade unionists to unite with us in the contest for industrial emancipation by recognition of the class struggle, and the necessary steps, economic and political, to attain the next great stage of human progress.

The resolutions were tabled. The meeting having been a very poorly attended one, the action taken upon them was not considered by Comrade Goldstein to be expressive of the Union's sentiments. He, therefore, issued the following challenge to president Smith:

"Sir—Considering the action in relation to the resolution offered by the undersigned at the last regular meeting of Cigarmakers' Union No. 87, with only sixty out of 1,500 members present, which action created confusion by misinterpretation and misrepresentation, and believing it to be of educational advantage to have the matter thoroughly discussed, I offer the opportunity by the following challenge to meet you in public debate at such time and place as may be mutually agreed upon this question:

"Resolved, That a flag raising by workingmen in the interests of the Cuban war is in violation of the principles of international trade unionism."

Is it not time that the professions of internationality, made by pure and simplers, be sifted? When, the other day we were threatened with a war with England on account of a Venezuelan boundary line dispute, several "pure and simple" unions, under the leadership of their fakir officers shouted "hurrah!" and passed resolutions pledging themselves to enlist. I remember as a very typical incident in this conaection the hurrahing and the resolution adopted in that sense by the Garment Workers' Union of New York through the fakir Harry White. The incident was typical inasmuch as the Garment Workers are affiliated with the A. F. of L., and the A. F. of L. has been sending to, and receiving from, the English trade unionists "Fraternal Delegates" intended to "demonstrate the solidarity of the workers in the two countries."

Either this sentiment is genuine, and then we should not act in violation of it; or the sentiment is hypocritical, and then we might as well know it. B.

Boston, June 4.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

LUCIUS," PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The freedom of speech includes the freedom to talk nonsense. If you choose to call Socialism a phantasmagoria, you are certainly free to do so;—as free as if you chose to call a cow a bean-pole.

CLAUDE J. KNIGHT, ACTON, WEST ONTARIO.—Interesting as is your account of the time you had with the officers of Gompers' Boot and Shoe Workers' organization, it is rather too long for publication; moreover, the debate itself was ample. It is no wise surprising that those gentlemen should feel mad. They must feel like kicking themselves. The very spectacle of the class of backers they had on the platform was a speech in itself. And they know it—but too late.

L. D., DULUTH, MINN.—The report is self-evidently false. Not only is it contrary to the Comrade's oft repeated principles, uttered in writing and on public platforms, but, more important still, it is contrary to his well-known acts, being, as he is, an organizer of unions. At those Minneapolis and St. Paul meetings, where he spoke on the trade union movement, he showed by irrefutable testimony that there were organizations, calling themselves trade unions, that were nothing of the sort, seeing they sold out the dearest interests of the workers. The Garment Workers' Union was cited in illustration. Its leaders or officers were convicted of selling the label to sweater bosses and to dealers in prison-made goods; they were, accordingly, convicted of trafficking upon one of the important economic weapons of defence of the working class. No doubt the Comrade stated that, with such "unions," there was but one way to deal, and that was to crush them, and he probably added that on their ruins bona fide organizations would be built. And right he was.

JAMES R., NEW CANAAN, CONN.—There is no "President of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance." The only permanent officers are the members of the General Executive Board and the General Secretary; these are elected for one year. At each meeting of the Board, a chairman is elected for that session. The use of the words: "President of the S. T. & L. A." by the gentleman you refer to is but another illustration of his lack of information.

J. B. L., NEW YORK.—The term "bona fide single taxers," used in last week's issue, was not an inadvertant expression. It was used deliberately. The reason for using it is that, out of every ten "single-taxers" one meets, nine are not single-taxers at all; they are politicians, straining "to get there"; they set up the flag of single-taxism in the belief that it sounds radical enough to bamboozle the workingmen, and yet is inoffensive enough not to interfere with "prospects" among the capitalist parties. These humbugs can not be honored with the term "single-tax." Absurdly out of date as the single-tax is as an economico-political theory, it has a decent history behind it; those who hold to it should be given credit for the faith (and it is all "faith") that is in them. They should not be confounded with the fraudulent article, which knows about "economic rent" as much as Dick Crocker knows about mono-metalism or bi-metalism, although he may wrap himself in either theory, as occasion may serve. Hence the use, in the passage you refer to, of the term "bona fide single-taxer."

H. H. M., CANTON, O.—Powderly was convicted at the Philadelphia G. A., 1893, of a variety of crimes against the working class. To enumerate them all would take too long. The one most prominently fixed on our mind was his issuing a call for funds for the Homestead and Coeur d'Alene strikers, and keeping the bulk of the collection made to "pay his own salary" and perquisites. Even if there had been no other charge proven, that was enough to brand him a crook.

"LAWYER," CINCINNATI, O.—The term "Socialistic," as you use it, is a lure. By "Socialistic" we understand a thing that is a symptom of the bankruptcy of capitalism. The bare nationalization of the railroads is not "Socialistic" in the sense you use the word because, in your mind it means an act that actively brings us nearer to Socialism, and that it does not; the railroads may be placed in the hands of the Goverment, and that Government, being capitalist, the employes would be ground down as much if not more so then they are now. For that reason, the expression "Socialistic," applied in that sense, would be a lure: it would be calculated to enlist in its behalf the efforts of those who want Socialism, only to find out after their success that they had brought about, not a step nearer to Socialism, but an intensified Capitalism.

Per contra, the nationalization of railroads may be truly said to be "Socialistic," if by the term the correct thing is understood: to wit, a symptom of the incapacity of the capitalist to attend to logically developed Capitalism. The claim of the apostles of Capitalism is individualism. They assert that only individual effort can accomplish progressive results. The Socialist answers that that is an unscientific statement, in that it raises into the rank of a general principle a principle that, at best, is applicable only to a stage of development: individual effort may or may not be needed at a certain stage, but at a later stage the individual becomes wholly unequal to the task. The placing of the railroads in the Government's hands would be a proof of the Socialist theory that the development of capital grows over the head of the individual owners thereof. To designate such a step as "Socialistic" is safe and sound, and, above all, is not a lure, because no one who aims at Socialism would be decoyed by it away from the straight road to help bring about a symptom.

"LEOPOLD," HARTFORD, CT.—Where did you get that notion from? If right, no one in this country should speak of Benedict Arnold as a "traitor": he had been brave and loyal for years; had led brilliant expeditions against the British foe through blinding now storms; had a record for daring, intrepidity and patriotism that shone out brilliantly. Yet all that was cancelled by one subsequent act—the act that branded him as a TRAITOR. Guess the popular judgment in this case is correct; in the case you mention you will have to adapt your judgment to the same reasoning.

"INQUIRER," ALBANY, N. Y.—You are substantially answered in the preceding answer, altho' the two questions refer to different cases. Drop sentimentalism. To "have done" is "to hang like a rusty nail in monumental mockery." No one, may his deserts in the past be ever so great, can demand immunity for present malfeasance. The crook of to-day is not a straight man because years ago he was straight. Just reflect where the party would land if it adopted a different policy. This movement is justly a jealous movement. No one can maintain its respect who does not daily earn it.

"P.," CHICAGO, ILL.—Heinrich Weissmann was expelled from the International Bakers' Union for betrayal of its interests and for crookedness generally, as charged long ago by THE PEOPLE. The announcement was officially made in last month's official journal of the organization. After he had, by political boodling with Seth Low and others, and in other foul ways, got together enough money, he started a bakery of his own in this city. The thing soon went bad, conflicts arose between him and his employes (former "fellow-workingmen"), and finally his shop went up the fluke. He then tried to return to his old trade of labor fakir. Thereupon the music started; it increased to a thunderous orchestra; the "fanfare finale" was a thunderous decree of expulsion, with his yells as a piping staccato rising above the din.

L. N. B., PITTSBURGH, PA.—If THE PEOPLE don't suit you, don't take it. You might as well learn once for all that the S. L. P. is not here to adapt itself to errors popular or otherwise, but to wipe these out. Had it pursued a policy such as you petulantly seek to dictate to it, of fawning and cringing, it would have been dead long ago, and the fakirs would now be dancing a quadrille upon its grave. Instead of that THE PEOPLE is now dancing on the graves of several of them, and its dancing floor is extending almost daily with a certainty of that dancing floor eventually becoming co-extensive with the whole fakir outfit.

"READER," RICHMOND, VA.—Your criticism is justified, but only in the abstract. Remember, or know, if you did not know before, that the whole PEOPLE must be gotten up by one man; we have not here a corps of assistants; and on the last days things are rushed. Hence the typographical errors you tumble over, and other imperfections. But for all that, compare its appearance with the so-called "reform" papers. It may pay to get a set of them, if for no other purpose. You will see it compares favorably with them, even in externals,—the only merit they can claim.

Then, also, there is to note. Our daily papers are full of imperfections. And yet these are passed by unperceived, while THE PEOPLE'S are not. Why so? Because IT IS READ MUCH MORE CAREFULLY.

Let us all bear in mind that THE PEOPLE is our common party product. As the party is poor, this child of our joint love cannot always have its dress spotless. We may feel happy, tho', to know that, despite all the imperfections of its dress, it is internally clean and healthy.

J. M., LYNN, MASS.—The best thing you can do if you want to go through a course of practical historic, economic and sociologic study is to take up and read carefully Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire." Read it through first; then start all over again, chapter by chapter, noting all the names, works, etc., referred to; then look up these as you go along, study them in the historic or other writing that they occur in, and read the works referred to. A study of that book in that way is in itself a liberal education, and a very practical one at that for the movement. Such a course would be highly enjoyable.

W. J. M., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Your essay is valuable, but its size is outre, as far as appearing in these columns is concerned.

A. S. T., BRIDGEPORT, CT.—Kurzenknabe could not be proceeded against criminally in this city for the libel he issued, because the libel was not printed here but in St. Louis. A criminal prosecution could be instituted against him only in St. Louis. To do that would have entailed great cost to the libelled comrade, who, as he lives here, would have had to go to St. Louis, and either wait there for the trial, or travel backward and forward,—too expensive. For that reason he was sued in a civil action for damages, the summons being clapped upon him the first time he happened to be here. Had Kurzenknabe printed his libel here he would not have been sued in a civil action, but by indictment.

There is a just suspicion attached to suits for damages when the offence complained of comes under the Criminal Code. Redress for such alleged offences are usually sought for through the District Attorney's office. As a rule, when that is not done, and a suit for damages is begun, it looks fishy. The reason for that is that 9 out of every 10 suits in the Civil Courts are said to partake of the character of blackmail.

"WASHINGTON," WASHINGTON, D. C.—There were two Republican candidates running for Congress in the Thirteenth Massachusetts District last month. The regular Republican candidate was Greene, the Independent Republican candidate was Randall; Green was elected; but Randall carried New Bedford by five plurality. In New Bedford we beat the Regular Republican and Democratic candidates.

"JIM," POCAHONTAS, VA.—Can't see it in that light. Such papers are not educators; they are confusers. If they were educators, this country's masses would by this time be ahead of all others on social, economic and political knowledge: it alone has more of such "educators" than all the countries of the world; yet the fact is our people are behind in such knowledge.

"ALFRED J.," NEW YORK.—The man, or the organization, whose only claim to be considered progressive is that he, or it, gives money to the party, has a very slim, even a fishy foundation for its claim. He who gives money to a cause and works against it, rather than deserving credit for his donation, deserves condemnation. Such donation can only be meant as a bribe to be allowed to do wrong with impunity.

D. G., BOSTON, MASS.—No, indeed, it has not been overlooked. An article is in preparation on the subject.

M. MEYER, DETROIT, MICH., (and the many others to whom this concerns).—If you desire to insure the chances of your "business" communications going astray, or being greatly delayed, just keep on tacking them to "editorial" communications; by writing on both sides of the paper these chances are greatly increased.

If, on the other hand, you would prefer such communications not to go astray, and wish for prompt attention, send them in to the "Business Manager" separately from communications to the "Editorial Department."

Unless it would injure your health, don't write on both sides of the paper.

E. B., TORONTO, CANADA.—We know of none.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitutions in English, German and Polish (with platform)	20c. per 100
Constitution in Jewish (without platform)	40c. per 100
Due Cards	40c. per 100
Application Cards	40c. per 100
Emblem Buttons (stud or pin) per dozen	25c.
Metal emblem pins (gilt) per doz.	50c.

When ordering supplies, enclose the cash: it takes time to keep credit accounts, send out bills (perhaps a number of times before collection is made), and all this time, postage and effort may be employed to a better purpose.

The emblem buttons and the pins are not sent out on credit under any circumstances. They are sold by the N. Y. State Committee, which committee keeps no credit accounts of any kind.

Address all orders to: HENRY KUHN, 184 William street, New York, N. Y.

THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE.

The proletariat modeled its original organizations for defence upon the pattern of those of the guild journeymen—the UNION; so, likewise, did it fashion its original offensive weapons, whenever it faced Capital in organized bodies, after those of the journeymen—the BOYCOTT and the STRIKE.

For reasons peculiar to the historic days when the guild journeymen waged their battles against their masters, their weapons remained the same until their class became extinct. The modern proletariat, however, cannot abide by those original and primitive weapons. The more completely the several portions of which it is composed merge into a single working class, the more must its battles assume a political character. All class struggle is a political struggle.

Even the bare requirements of the economic or industrial struggle compel the workingmen to set up political demands. Experience shows daily in multiplying instances that the capitalist State, or modern Government, considers it one of its principal duties, either to render impossible the organizations of workingmen, or, in countries where, like in the United States, the militia and judiciary, whenever the spirit of the age is felt too strongly to bluntly deny the working class such civic rights as those of voluntary organization, to render the organizations of labor ineffective by falling upon them with the combined forces of police, whenever the workingmen take the field against their employers in the economic struggles between the two.

ECONOMIC MOVEMENT ALONE INSUFFICIENT.

The theoretical freedom of combination is, accordingly, insufficient if the proletariat is to build up its organizations with such fullness and completeness as to render them adequate for their purposes. Hence, whenever in the United States, the working class has stirred itself to improve its economic conditions, it has placed side by side with purely economic, a series of political demands calculated to free it from the class outrages perpetrated against it by Government, and to prevent the effectiveness of its economic organization from being thwarted. These political demands are to the American workingmen of the highest importance; they belong under the category of essential prerequisites, without which their further development becomes impossible; they are to the Labor movement what light and air are to the human body.

There are those who endeavor to contrast the political with the economic movement, and to draw hard and fast lines between them, and who declare that the workingman should not "mix" the two. The fact is that the two—the political and the economic struggle—cannot be separated from each other. The economic struggle needs political rights and powers to be carried on successfully; and these political rights and powers will not drop into the lap of the proletariat from the moon; they will not be graciously conceded by the capitalist politicians in office; they have to be wrung from their hands; they have to be conquered; and their conquest requires the most energetic political activity possible—the independent political action of the working class, as independent from the favors, the aids, the promises of the bosses and capitalist class generally, as the economic action is, and necessarily must be, of the favors, aids and promises of that class. On the other hand, in the last analysis, the political struggle is also an economic one. If there is any difference between the two, it is that the political struggle is a more far-reaching and deeper cutting manifestation of the economic struggle.

Not those laws only that concern the working class directly, also the great majority of all the others affect it more or less. It is an inevitable conclusion that, just the same as all others, the working class must strive for political influence and political power, must endeavor to make the government subservient to its own interests.

POLITICAL ACTION.

The means to this end are universal, at least manhood, suffrage. In many a country the working class is deprived of this powerful means, and there it strives with might and main to acquire it. Here in the United States, the ballot is in the hands of the citizen workingman. The attempts to strike it out of his hands, the direct and indirect schemes under all specious pretexts to disfranchise the American proletariat, are numerous, but hitherto have not only been unsuccessful, but have had a contrary effect to the desired one. The American proletariat starts equipped with the most powerful political weapon, with the aid of which it can conquer all others. The task of the proletariat when it first starts its political struggles, is generally made easy through the political conflicts that rage among the property-holding classes themselves. The industrial capitalists, the merchants, the landlords, are generally at war with one another, and special interests always divide each of these classes into hostile political camps. During these political struggles, each side looks for allies, and seeks to gain them through slight concessions. Sometimes after a victory the capitalist would break faith with his ally; but generally, during the first beginnings of the labor movement the victorious capitalist fulfilled his promises. It thus happened that the capitalists often appealed through their political parties to the proletariat for aid, and thus, themselves drew the workingmen into political action. So long as the capitalist uses the proletariat in this way, so long as the working class does not conceive the idea of standing out independently in the political field, the capitalist looks upon it as their voting cattle, intended to strengthen the hand of its own exploiters. In this way matters continue for a considerable time.

A CERTAIN EVOLUTION.

But the interests of the proletariat and those of the capitalist class are so hostile to each other that the political alliance between the two cannot be lasting. The capitalist system of production is bound, sooner or later, to cause the participation of the working-class in politics to take such shape that it splits off from the capitalist parties, and that the workingman sets up his own, the Labor party.

This process lies in the very nature of things. There is no class interest but expresses itself in a political party; just as soon as the working class realizes its class interests it is bound to do what the other classes do, i. e., express itself politically.

At what time the proletariat of a country will be so far matured tas to take this decisive step, to cut, so to speak, the navel string that binds it, politically, to the capitalist system out of whose lap it has sprung, depends, above all, upon the economic stage of development that such a country has reached, in other words, upon the degree of exploitation to which the proletariat is subjected, and upon the compactness of its ranks. There are a number of other circumstances that affect considerably the time when the working class assumes political independence. Of these, two are the most important: First, the degree of enlightenment that the respective working class enjoys upon its political and economic situation; second, the attitude that the capitalist parties assume towards it. Both these circumstances have greatly promoted the movement of the working class in Germany, and hence it comes that the labor movement in Germany is further advanced than in any other country; and it is for just the reverse of these reasons, especially because of the hypocritical attitude of the political parties here, that with us the Labor Movement lags behind. But however the time may differ when, obedient to these different influences, the labor movement in a capitalist country takes the shape of a labor party, that time is sure to arrive as an inevitable result of the economic development.

REVOLUTION.

At the same time every political party must strive to obtain the political upper hand. It is bound to endeavor to turn the power of the State to its own advantage, i. e., to use it in the interests of its class; in other words it is bound to endeavor to become the ruling party in the State. By the very fact of its organizing itself into an independent political party, the working class turns its face towards this ultimate goal—the conquest of the political powers of the State, a goal which the economic development itself aids the working class to reach. In this respect also, the same as in respect to the time when the workingmen separate themselves from the capitalist parties, the time of their ultimate victory does not depend simply upon the degree of industrial development which the respective country may have reached, but upon a number of other circumstances both of national and of international character. Furthermore, the manner in which this triumph may be achieved may vary greatly in different countries. That, however, upon which there can be no doubt in the mind of any one who has followed the economic and political development of modern society, especially in the course of the last hundred years, is the CERTAINTY AND INEVITABLENESS OF THE FINAL TRIUMPH OF THE PROLETARIAT. While the proletariat is steadily extending itself, while it is growing ever stronger in moral and political power, while it is becoming ever more an economic necessity, while the class struggle is training it more and more into habits of solidarity and discipline, while its horizon is ever broadening, while its organizations become ever larger and more compact, while it becomes from day to day the most important and finally the only working class upon whose industry the whole social body depends, while it undergoes all these important changes and thus progresses steadily, the classes that are hostile to it melt away with equal steadiness and rapidity; they steadily lose in moral and political strength; they become not only superfluous, but a block to the progress of production, which, under their superintendence, falls into greater and greater confusion, conjuring up more and more unbearable conditions.

PROLETARIAN VICTORY.

In view of this, it cannot be doubtful to which side victory will finally lean. The property-holding classes have already been seized with fear at their approaching end. They hate to admit to themselves the precariousness of their situation; they try to deceive themselves with false pretences, and to drown their apprehensions in hilarity and trivial jokes; they close their eyes to the abyss towards which they are rushing, and they do not seem to realize that by such a conduct they not only hasten their own downfall, but render it all the more disastrous to themselves.

As the last of the exploited classes, the working proletariat cannot put the power which it will conquer to the uses to which it was put by the previous classes, i. e., to roll the burden of exploitation from its own upon the shoulders of some other exploited class. It is bound to use its power to put an end to its own, and, along with that, to all forms of exploitation. The source of the exploitation to which it is now subject is the private ownership of the machinery of production. The proletariat can abolish its own exploitation only by abolishing private ownership in the machinery of production. The circumstance of the proletariat being stripped of all property in the means of production renders it disposed to abolish private property in that; the exploitation to which the private ownership of the means of production subjects the proletariat, compels it to abolish the capitalist system of production and to substitute it with the Co-operative Commonwealth, in which the instruments of production cease to be private and become social property.

WHAT THE TRIUMPH OF THE PROLETARIAT MEANS.

Under the rule of the capitalist system, i. e., of production for sale, co-operative production for use cannot become general. It is impossible to introduce the co-operative for the purpose of supplanting the capitalist system of production while at the same time keeping the latter in force. This self-evident proposition establishes the fact that the Socialist system of production must be the inevitable result of the triumph of the proletariat. Even if it were not consciously to use its supremacy in the State to recover possession of the machinery of production and to replace the capitalist with the Socialist system, it would be compelled to do so by the logic of events, although in that case, not without committing many mistakes, incurring much sacrifice and squandering much time and energy. The end of it all will, under all circumstances, be the Socialist system of production. Its triumph is unavoidable just so soon as that of the proletariat itself has become unavoidable. The proletariat is bound to use its triumph for the abolition of its own exploitation, and that it can never accomplish without establishing the Socialist order. The economic and political development itself, noticeable to-day in the large capitalist undertakings—the combinations, syndicates and trusts—point the proletariat the path to Socialism and push it in that direction. This stage of economic development which we have reached is certain to render abortive all attempts to move in a different direction which the proletariat of any country may make, in case it should be disinclined to adopt the Socialist system.

It is, however, by no means to be expected that the proletariat of any country, once it has come to power, will reveal any disinclination to adopt the Socialist system. To imagine that would be to imagine that the proletariat would be in its infancy at the same time that it had ripened politically, economically and morally into manhood, equipped with the power and ability to overcome its enemies and impose its will upon them. Such a disparity of growth is least imaginable with the proletariat. Thanks to machinery, so soon as the proletariat had risen above its original, degraded condition it revealed a thirst for the acquisition of knowledge and a taste for grappling with problems of social import. Side by side with this intellectual development on the part of some, the economic development of modern society moves on with such rapid strides that even those ranks of the proletariat that are least favored cannot fail to learn the lesson so strikingly taught by the large combinations of capital.

Everything combines to render the militant proletariat most accessible to the teachings of Socialism. To the proletariat, Socialism is no tidings of bad news, it is a veritable evangel. The ruling classes cannot accept Socialism without committing suicide; the proletariat, on the contrary, derives new life from Socialism, new vigor, new inspiration and renewed hope. As time passes, Socialism can only become more and more acceptable to the proletariat.

SHORT AND SWEET.

A Bona Fido Party of Labor Will not Rise to Dispute the Field With One in Existence.

The below is the answer, sent by Massachusetts State Convention of the Socialist Labor party, to an invitation to fuse issued to it by a so-called convention of the "Social Democracy" of that State:

"Gentlemen: Your communication of May 26th received asking that the Socialist Labor party of this commonwealth make political alliance with the Social Democracy.

In reply, we would say that it is on the part of Socialists an unwarrantable intrusion to enter the political field as as a new party, as that field is now occupied by the S. L. P.

"While appreciating the honest aspirations of the rank and file, the sometime Republican, Democratic, Populist leaders, with that small contingent of dishonest and expelled members of the Socialist Labor party, who now form your governing body, make alliance of any sort impossible on our part. The chaos of the mental state of your organization falls far below a recognition of the class struggle, while your tactics are as low in form as your consciousness; consequently alliance with your organization would be a betrayal of the knowledge which we possess, by long and severe experience gained in our own and other countries, which compel our tactics to stand squarely for the class struggle. Therefore we unqualifiedly decline your request."

S. L. P. Convention of Massachusetts.

OFFICIAL.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.
NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS — Secretary Robert Bandlow, 198 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Session of June 7th, with Comrade Brown in the chair. The financial report for the week ending June 4th showed receipts $130.20; expenditures, $124.75; balance, $5.45. A communication was received from the County Committee of Queens County, N. Y., claiming jurisdiction in the matter of grievances concerning members of affiliated sections. The secretary was instructed to inform the committee that under the constitution they can make no such claim and all sections in Queens County, while they remain sections, i. e. do not become branches of one section, must themselves answer in the matter of grievances, Art. 11, Sec. 13 not being applicable to them. A committee appeared from Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, requesting the publication of a communication intented as an answer to one that appeared in THE PEOPLE some time ago referring to the Seidenberg strike. Inasmuch that the communication did not attempt to refute any of the arguments advanced previously, confining itself merely to an attempt to discredit the character of the signers of the other, it was deemed inadvisable to publish same, but publication was offered if a statement of facts was given. A complaint was read from the secretary of the Missouri State Committee, Comrade Fry, stating that while organizer of Section St. Louis, in 1897, he had sent to the National Executive Committee by-laws of said section for approval; that a member of a ward club had written to the National Secretary in regard to this matter and received the reply that the by-laws had not been submitted to the National Committee. Upon investigation it was found that the National Secretary was at that time sick and away from the office; that the by-laws were approved and that word to this effect was sent to the section in February, 1897. Eight persons, at Milford, Conn., made application for a charter. It was resolved to inform them that under the constitution of the party a charter can only be granted to ten. Resolved to issue an appeal to the party for a subscription in aid of the comrades of Italy who are subjected to an intense persecution by the government.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Sec'y.

General Vote.

The Sections of the Socialist Labor party are hereby called upon to forthwith proceed to vote upon the below candidates for delegate to the National Convention of the S. T. & L. A. to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., on July 4, 1898. The candidates who have accepted the nomination are: AVERY, MARTHA MOORE, of Boston, Mass.; KEEP, ARTHUR, of Washington, D. C.; and MORGAN, THOMAS G., of Chicago, Ill.

The following comrades were also nominated but declined: Lucien Sanial, Fred. Long, J. Mahlon Barnes, Thomas A. Hickey, Hugo Vogt, Daniel De Leon, Joseph Manning and Matthew Maguire.

Organizers will please note that the vote must be reported in figures, and in figures only, and that statements to the effect that the section has voted "unanimously" for this or that candidate, without stating the vote cast, cannot be accepted. The vote closes on TUESDAY, JUNE 28th, the day of the last meeting of the National Executive preceding the convention. All reports not at hand on that date cannot be counted. Only one delegate is to be sent and members vote for only one candidate of the three.

Organizers will please submit this matter at the next meeting of their respective sessions, see to it that the vote is taken and report the result without delay.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.,
HENRY KUHN, Sec'y.

California.

The State Convention that met in San Francisco on May 29, re-elected San Francisco as the seat of the State Committee.

Connecticut.

Tenth annual Convention, Socialist Labor party of Connecticut.

The Convention called to order by F. Serrer, State Organizer.

The following delegates were present:
A. McBrayne, M. Berman, New Britain.
S. Crescio, D. Sella, Italian Branch, Danbury.
George Rose, American Branch, Stamford.
Jos. Maestri, S. Pasaro, Italian, Stamford.
E. A. Babin, American, Waterbury.
Chas. Klinzman, German, Waterbury.
Chas. Wagler, Milford.
J. Marek, E. Oatley, Am. Branch, New Haven.
J. Coart, J. Van Rousselt, Flamish Branch, New Haven.
Joe Girometta, E. Zimmermann, Ger. Br., New Haven.
V. Pietrovisimo, A. Caffiro, Italian Branch, New Haven.
Wm. Lechner, H. Flentze, Ger. Br., Hartford.
F. Fellermann, M. Jaffra, Am. Branch, Hartford.
Chas. Gaus, Am. Branch, Rockville.
G. Reichenbach, Ger. Branch, Rockville.
Thos. Steigerwald, A. Mercer, Am. Branch, Bridgeport.
H. Koch, Ger. Branch, Bridgeport.
John Kane, Am. Branch, Meriden.
F. Gaertner, Ger. Branch, Meriden.

In all 29 delegates, representing 19 branches or sections.

Not represented were Ansonia, American and Polish; Danbury and South Norwalk, American.

Report of State Committee.

During the past year an American Section was organized in Meriden and so Meriden is in line with other places.

New Haven Italian Section was reorganized and has now 26 good standing members. An Italian Section was organized in Stamford, and at the very close of the year an organization was effected in Milford.

Branford Section gave way; reason—most all of our members there left town in search of work.

At present we have sections in 12 towns of the State consisting of 11 American, 6 German, 3 Italian, 1 Polish and 1 Flamish Branch.

The sale of due stamps during the year was 4,170 against 3,700 the previous year.

Almost the entire increase was on the side of the American and Italien Branches. When last year the result of the vote on the Jewish press-question was made known, the only two Jewish branches, New Haven and Hartford, gave way. But no great loss was suffered as the intelligent element of the Jewish workmen joined the American Sections, and there is now no longer "a party within a party."

New Haven is still the stronghold of the Party in the state, but recently Bridgeport has worked with such an enormous success as to warn the New Haven Comrades to be on guard or else they will within a year stand second in line.

Hartford Section has had more or less of a struggle with Labor Fakirs and their dupes.

Danbury and Ansonia have worked very hard to spread Socialism.

Three agitation tours with C. Carless, B. Hanford and Th. Hickey were arranged, but there were a good many other agitation meetings held during the year.

80,000 agitation cards of 9 different subjects and 60,000 leaflets have been distributed in about 80 towns of the State.

THE PEOPLE has subscribers in over 50 towns, the New Yorker Volkszeitung and Vorwärts have readers in 63 towns of the State. Since April THE PEOPLE has about doubled its circulation and we hope before the end of this year it will have doubled once more.

Efforts are being made to organize Bristol, Nangatuck, Norwich, New London, Stonington and Wallingford.

At present agitation is rather slow but no doubt the near future will bring lively times for us.

F. SERRER.

The following administrative decisions were arrived at.

1.—We recommend that Sections hold as many open-air meetings as is possible and also to bring up local talent at such meetings when possible, also to organize Bicycle Clubs as in Bridgeport to spread our literature in the smaller towns of our State.

2.—We also recommend that our literature be placed on file in Public Libraries whenever possible.

3.—We recommend that the State Committee be empowered to form tours of outside speakers, and when such tours are arranged they will be adhered to by the parties making arrangements, not as in the past the speaker or the Section at the last hour wanting to change dates, etc., thereby making agitation null and causing the State Committee expenses and trouble.

4.—We also recommend that announcement of meetings, etc., should be carried on as in the past by cards, as in our opinion they will be read, more so than leaflets. The subject being short and when distributed to advantage have done good work.

5.—We also recommend that all Sections in the State do their utmost to secure subscribers for THE PEOPLE, it being the best educator in the English language that we have, also having been reduced in price almost anybody can subscribe for it, and to endeavor to make it a daily paper which is our greatest need.

6.—That during the summer months while agitation in the cities is at a standstill the Sections use all the means at their command to disseminate Socialism in the country districts. To that end we recommend that wherever possible Bicycle Clubs be organized and used to distribute Socialist literature.

7.—New Haven remains the seat of the State Committee.

Massachusetts.

New State Committee.

At the joint meeting of Section Worcester, the following State Committee was elected: C. E. Fenner, C. Willey, O. Bocklund, F. A. Forsstrom, C. K. Hardy, J. Jacobson and C. Wallberg.

New Jersey.

A special meeting of Section Hudson County, N. J., S. L. P. will be held on Sunday, June 19th, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in Weitzel's Hall, (formerly Schloetzer Hall), 609 Paterson Ave., near Summit Ave., West Hoboken, N. J. All Comrades are requested to attend this meeting, important business is to be transacted at this meeting. LEVY.

Rhode Island.

The S. L. P. of Rhode Island will have their fourth annual excursion to Newport on June 19, 1898.

Steamer Bay Queen will leave wharf foot of Power street, at 9.30 A. M., allowing two hours' stay in Newport.

Tickets, 40 cents; children (under 15 years), 20 cents.

Tickets for sale by all members.

Socialist Literature.

Price of the following Tracts and Party Platforms, $1.50 per thousand.

1.—"What shall we do to be saved?" A Sermon to Workingmen, by Henry Kuhn.
2.—"Socialism," by William Watkins.
3.—"Why American Workingmen should be Socialists," by H. G. Wilshire.
4.—"Social Effects of Machinery," by Frank W. Cotton.
5.—"Socialism." Extracts culled from Robert Blatchford's "Merrie England."
6.—"A Plain Statement of Facts," by Hugo Vogt.
7.—"Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party."
8.—"An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Republican Party to the Working Class Irish of America."
9.—"An Appeal to the Workers to Enroll Themselves in the Ranks of the Socialist Labor Party."
10.—"The Platform of the Socialist Labor Party" (with comments in the following languages, four pages, English, German, French, Italian, Slavish and Jewish).
11.—"Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade Unions."
"The Firebrand." A humorous comedy in one act. (Adapted from the German.) Price, 1 cent per copy; 1,000 copies, $5.00.
"Women in the Past, Present and Future," by August Bebel. 25c.
"The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," by Frederick Engels. 5c.
"The Proletariat." "The Class Struggle," "The Capitalist Class," "The Co-operative Commonwealth," by Carl Kautzky, adapted by Daniel De Leon. Each 5c.
"Capital," by Carl Marx. 4 parts. Each 30c. Cloth, $1.75.
"The Eighteenth Brumaire," by Carl Marx. 25c.
"What Means this Strike?" Address delivered by Daniel De Leon in New Bedford, Mass. 5 cents.
"Reform or Revolution," by Daniel De Leon. 5 cents.
"Erin's Hope. The End and the Means," by James Connolly. 5 cents.
Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the S. L. P. 10 cents.
"Manifesto of the Communist Party," by Carl Marx and Frederick Engels. 10 cents.
"History of the Paris Commune," by Lissagaray. $2.00.
"History of the Paris Commune," by G. B. Benham. 25 cents.

Send your order to
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 East 4th street, New York, N. Y.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Comrade Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, has been duly appointed agent for THE PEOPLE.

All subscribers are urgently requested to settle for their subscription by him if in arrears. Give him a hand in agitating and gathering new subscribers.

Boston, Mass.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following stores:

Brigham's Restaurant, Washington St.

Cohen's Book Store, Washington St., on the Bridge.

Crosscell's Store, Harrison avenue, near Bennett St.

THE DAILY PEOPLE
$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to June 8th, 1898.

$4,575.

The following amounts have been paid down to June 8th, 1898, incl.:
Previously acknowledged.... $2535.76
John Robins, City, $2; J. Wittum, Providence, R. I., $5.... 7 00
Total.... $2542.76

☞ Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

Grand Picnic and Summernights Festival
OF SECTION
* Greater * New York,

on MONDAY, July 4th, 1898.
S. L. P., Sulzer's Westchester Park, West Farms.

Combined with Gymnastic Exercises by the Social Democratic Turn Verein, New York.

The Socialist Band of Greater New York will also entertain the guests.

Prize Bowling and Shooting for Gentlemen, also various Games for Prizes for Ladies and Children.

MUSIC BY THE CARL SAHM CLUB. To commence at 2 P. M.

TICKET for Gentleman and Lady 25 Cents.

THE COMMITTEE.

☞ Take 2nd and 3rd Ave. L. Road to 177th St. Station, or West Farms Trolley Car at 129th Street and 3rd Avenue. 340

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:

Reinhard Lachner, 13 Biblo Memorial Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City.

Office hours: Monday and Friday, 1—9 P. M.—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 8—12 A. M and 1—5.30 P. M.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Barton Mfg. Co. for election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, No. 72 Broadway, Manhattan, New York city, on the 21st day of June, 1898, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

E. E. BARTON, Secretary.

Dated, Mai 20th, 1898.

Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meeting.

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei.

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (German), 234 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyth, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at 1527 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd avenue at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.
272 Secretary: PETER STAPLE.

German Waiters' Union of New York. Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1099, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 10 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th St. J. S. Krings, Business agent.

Metal Spinners Union of New York and Vicinity meets every second and last Friday in the month at 8½ o'clock at
231-233 E. 33d Street.

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 8 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 91 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10.30 o'clock a.m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 168—160 3. Ave., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d Av. and 129th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trimmers Union, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A.—Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum.—Regular meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M. 309

The Socialist Educational Society of Yorkville meets every Monday evening at 206 E. 86th St. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join. 241

Workingmen's Children's Death Benefit Fund of the U. S. of America.—The Executive Board meets every second Wednesday in the month, at 8 o'clock P. M., in R. Tiedts Hall, bet. 31st and 32d Sts., Second Ave. Financial Secretary: Reinhard Lachner, 613 East 84th street. 309

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